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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.58.

July 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m.
Humidity „ 87 „

July 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 89
Humidity „ 79 „ 66

7999 日三十月六 SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918. 大拜禮 號十二月七英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

The Enemy's Heavy Losses.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the morning of July 18, says:—Fifty German Divisions were brought up on July 15, some of whom were not engaged, so it is open for the enemy to pursue the attack. The enemy suffered very heavily at the Maronvillers massif, advancing under the eyes of French artillery observers. Piles of dead are distinguishable on the slopes and hills. A notable feature in eastern Champagne is the smooth working of the carrier pigeon service under the German bombardment.

A French Advance.

London, July 18.

A French communique says:—We attacked this morning from the region of Fontenoy on the Aisne as far as the region of Belleau. We advanced at certain points from two to three kilometres. We have taken prisoners. There was no change during the night on the Marne and in Champagne. South-west of Nanteuil-la-Fosse we brought to a dead stop a violent enemy attack. North of Prosnes an attack by enemy Guard troops failed completely.

Restrained German Comment.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that comments in the German Press on the offensive are characterised by singular restraint. The military correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* admits the difficulty of using the factor of surprise and says "without surprise success is hardly to be expected." He expresses the opinion that "we are only at the beginning of the offensive." Other experts take the same line.

Bigger Blow Possible.

London, July 18.

Authoritative quarters in London advise caution in predicting the course of events on the Western Front. Undoubtedly the German attack of July 15 was intended to bring off a great strategic success, but as this has not materialised it is not improbable that they will utilise a large number of divisions still in reserve to deliver an even more powerful blow elsewhere.

GERMAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

Opposed by Independent Socialists.

London, July 14. (Delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Reichstag has passed a Vote of Credit of fifteen thousand million marks. The Independent Socialists voted against the Credit and the Poles abstained.

The Reichstag has adjourned for the summer recess.

It is noteworthy that Count Hertling's reference to Belgium was omitted from the first official report of the speech, which simply said "Count Hertling reviewed the political situation in the West." It was subsequently published with a covering note that the passage was now given fully in order to dissipate any possible misunderstanding in the public mind.

RETIRED ITALIAN GENERALS.

Not a Case of Punishment.

London, July 18.

It is officially explained that a wrong inference has been drawn regarding the announcement made on July 13 concerning General Cadorna and others. They have been placed on the Retired List because they are on longer holding active commands, but this in no way implies that they are being punished, more particularly as the whole subject of the Caporetto defeat is still under investigation.

THE CLAN ROBERTSON REFLOATED.

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the s.s. Clan Robertson, mentioned on July 14, has been beached in the roadstead and refloated.

PARIS BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

London, July 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the long-range bombardment continues.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Australians Inflict Heavy Losses.

London, July 18.

A Palestine official message says:—The Australians, in a counter-attack at Abatelletl on July 14, inflicted severe losses. There were one hundred and twenty dead on one Brigade front alone. We bombed El Kettrani and Aoman stations, hitting troops, camps and aerodromes.

ENEMY AEROPLANE OVER THANET.

London, July 18.

The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane flew over Thanet at a great altitude on the evening of July 18, but was immediately driven off.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PRODUCTION.

Prospects of a Satisfactory Situation.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Protheroe stated that over 300,000 women, 60,000 soldiers and 10,000 Germans prisoners and interned aliens were now working on the land. The arable area of Britain had been increased by over two million acres. The wheat and oat acreage had each been increased by three quarters of a million and the potato acreage by nearly a quarter of a million. Given an average harvest, the position of the Allies was decidedly better than in 1917 or 1916, and the relief to our tonnage by not having to bring supplies from America was of the greatest assistance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RAIDS ON GERMAN RAILWAY.

How War Traffic is Being Hindered.

London, July 18.

The Press Bureau has issued a striking photograph of the damage caused by raids of the British Independent Air Force on the German railway system at Metsiblon. It shows exceptionally destructive bursts in the engine sheds, and workshops and the remains of two incinerated trains. Great damage to the network of lines is also shown. A significant feature is the almost complete absence of rolling stock, thus showing that the twenty-one raids since June 21 upon this important junction have materially reduced the enemy's war traffic.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Bitter Battles Being Fought.

London, July 17.

A French communique says: South of the Marne, the Germans attacked last night with fresh forces north of St. Agnan, Chapelle and Mont Hodon and succeeded in penetrating La Bourdonnerie. The battle continues bitterly on the wooded slopes immediately south of these points. Farther east, despite very lively attacks, we held the enemy on the southern edge of Bouquigny and Nesles woods. The Germans also attempted a powerful effort in the direction of Monvoisin which they seized, but a counter-attack drove them out. Between the Marne and Rheims violent fighting is proceeding at Courton woods. The enemy attack in the region of Vrigny completely failed. East of Rheims local enemy attempts were resultless, notably in the region of Prunay. The Germans, who were endeavouring to renew their assaults on Beaumont, sustained a sanguinary defeat. We everywhere entirely maintained our positions.

Situation Distinctly Good.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: It is increasingly clear that the enemy's strategic objective was the occupation of the whole of the right bank of the Marne from Chalons to Chateau Thierry, using the river as a shield for his uncovered flank in the final march to Paris. The attack failed mainly because General Gouraud was constantly posted regarding the enemy's intentions and his sector was thoroughly prepared. The enemy's attempt in the region of Prunay to reach Beaumont which was repulsed with heavy loss was doubtless intended to complete the isolation of Rheims. The enemy, despite his most violent efforts, made no progress on the Marne front this morning. The importance of the battle as a whole lies in the proximity of Montagne-de-Rheims to the scenes of the fighting in the Marne valley. A serious advance eastward in this direction would not only imperil Epernay but Montagne itself, which is exposed to being turned from the south. It is authoritatively stated that hitherto twenty seven German divisions have been identified as actually engaged while, including reserve divisions, probably about fifty enemy divisions are participating in the offensive. Prince Rupprecht's reserves have not been sufficiently drawn upon to exclude the possibility of attack in the north. The German estimate of thirteen thousand prisoners is exaggerated. The situation is officially regarded as distinctly good.

Ludendorff's Lapse.

London, July 18.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at French Headquarters, referring to the apparent aim of the offensive, namely to seize Chalons, the wooded plateau called Montagne de Rheims, Epernay and Montmirail and thus secure Rheims by envelopment, says this vast stretch of the French centre, when occupied, would be the base for a further final operation the nature of which can only be guessed, possibly either an attack westward against Paris or eastward against Verdun, Toul and Nancy. The correspondent says this strategy is, in the opinion of competent soldiers, an extraordinary lapse on the part of Ludendorff, savouring of infatuation, as it is his last stake. It is already doomed. There appears to be no immediate prospect of the enemy reaching Chalons, Epernay or Montmirail, but if they did so at a huge cost they would be no nearer victory however much they inconvenienced the French communications and ravaged the countryside."

French Start to Attack.

London, July 18.

It is authoritatively stated that the French started a considerable attack this morning between Chateau Thierry and Soissons which is believed to be progressing well.

The French have retaken Monvoison and Chenclarein. The Italians have re-taken Clairizet, south-westward of Rheims. The Germans progressed slightly northward of St. Agnan.

British Positions Improved.

London, July 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians had a successful local enterprise on the night of the 17th in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux, advancing the line south-eastward for upwards of a mile of front. They captured two field guns and a number of prisoners and machine-guns. We slightly improved our positions eastward of Hebuterne, successfully raided southward of Hebuterne and drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy. There is considerable hostile artillerying northward of Bailleul. We secured prisoners in patrol encounters northward of Bethune and westward of Merville. There is great hostile gas shelling on the Villers Bretonneux front also hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Albert sector.

Thunder and rainstorms on the 16th hindered air work. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Zebrugge mole, billets at Estailes and Merville and also on aerodromes and dumps. We brought down ten aeroplanes, drove down four and shot down six balloons aflame. Nine of our machines are missing. Our night fliers dropped five hundred bombs on rail junctions at Seclin and billets. All returned. A large enemy bomber descended behind our lines.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

A Brilliant Italian Effort.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight, says it was a brilliant Italian counter-attack that prevented the Germans reaching the important point of Courcy. The French are delivering counter-attacks as frequent as and more vigourous than the enemy attacks, especially south of the Marne where there are indications that stabilisation is near at hand.

Situation Entirely Favourable.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring at eight on Wednesday evening, says: The situation is entirely favourable. The enemy east of Rheims has not moved since the collapse of his abortive thrust in the morning in the direction of Beaumont. Fighting continues between Rheims and the Marne and south of the river but the enemy has not seriously advanced anywhere. The battle is more and more degenerating into a series of local actions in which the French infantry have asserted their superiority, turning the German infiltration tactics against the enemy.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, wiring on Wednesday afternoon, says a downpour of rain slowed up operations. Fighting continues in the region of the counter-attack begun yesterday. Many Germans between the railway and south bank of the Marne apparently escaped to the north bank during the night.

Heroic French Resistance.

London, July 18.

A French communique reports: The battle continued with unbroken determination on the whole front west of Rheims, but notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy he did not succeed in increasing his advance. Our troops by their heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks stopped the enemy thrust after all the fluctuations of advance and retirement of the day. Actions are progressing south of the Marne on the wooded slopes northward of St. Agnan and Mont Hodon chapel. The sharpest fighting north of Camblizy resulted in our holding the enemy to the southern outskirts of Banquigny and Chataigniers woods. The enemy succeeded east of Oeuilly in regaining a footing in Monvoisin. Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continues north of Beuil in Kings-wood, which the Germans penetrated and which we are defending foot by foot. The forest of Courton is the theatre of furious combats. The enemy continues to be held. Westward of Anteuil the Germans did not succeed in reaching Pourcy Ditch, which has been the objective of several renewed powerful attacks. A brilliant Italian counter-attack westward of Anteuil drove back the enemy. Enemy corpses lying in front of the lines in the valley of Arbre-de-Ombreux testify to his heavy losses. The situation is unchanged in Vrigny sector and south-west of Rheims. East of Rheims we broke an attack between Beaumont-sur-Vesle and Sillery. Our positions are intact on the whole Champagne front.

Americans Regain Positions.

London, July 18.

An American communique states: The Americans in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river. The enemy north-west of Chateau Thierry re-attempted to attack near Vaux. The attack was completely broken up by infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DAY.

Paris, July 15.

A Havas message says: President Wilson, in a telegram to President Pioncare, says that July 14, like he American July 4, had taken a new significance, not only for France but the world. "The ocean seems very narrow to-day. France is so close a neighbour to our hearts. The war is being fought to save mankind."

M. Take Jancscu addressed a message to members of the Rumanian Colony assembled in Paris on the occasion of France's National Day, saying: "I should have considered it a great honor to make a speech on the occasion of the France fete, which henceforth will be a universal national festival. The present conflict cannot end except by the complete defeat of Germany. A triple wall must be built around Germany, political, economic and moral, to separate her from free democratic mankind."

WAR ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

London, July 17.

The House of Commons has agreed to a motion by the Premier, seconded by Mr. Asquith, that the members attend a special service at St. Margaret's Westminister, on 4th August to invoke Divine blessing on our just cause and the brave men upholding it. (Cheers.) The Premier declared that no words of his were required to commend the motion when millions of our fellow countrymen were daily hazarding their lives so that right and justice should prevail on earth and when the fate of our country and the destiny of the world depended on the efforts of them and their comrades from many lands.

THE ALLIED NAVIES.

Paris, July 15.

A Havas message says: M. Leygues, French Minister of Marine, stated that while the British squadrons were holding the German fleet prisoner in the North Sea, the French Navy was barring the Otranto Channel and keeping the Austrian fleet prisoner in the Adriatic, also guarding the eastern Mediterranean, a task in which it was helped by American and Japanese naval forces. The French, together with Allied squadrons had held in check the submarine piracy which in 1917 Germany pretended to be a menace to the Entente, but which is now declining daily. Certain waters of the utmost importance for navigation had been so well kept that now the U-Boats scarcely dare venture there. In three months more than 4,000 vessels traversed these waters and not one had been torpedoed.

(Continued on page 9.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FAMOUS JUGGLER'S DEATH.

London, July 16.

The death is announced of the famous juggler, Cinquevalli.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 16.

The silver market is quiet.

AUSTRALIA'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Japanese Comment on Mr. Hughes' Speech.

The *Tokyo Asahi*, in noting that the Germans have become convinced of the unity between Britain and her dependencies and despair of the efforts to weaken the bonds, says the Germans now point to a probable cause of conflict between Japan and Australia.

The Tokyo journal regrets that the Australian Monroe doctrine preached by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Federal Premier of Australia, has furnished the German Press with material for taking just such a view. "Hands off the Australian Pacific" is the keynote of the Monroe doctrine so earnestly espoused by the Australian Premier, who makes an exception in favour of America alone. That Mr. Hughes is a statesman of decidedly pro-American leanings, the Tokyo journal proceeds, can be easily inferred from a speech he made in London, attributing the change in the tone of the German Foreign Minister to the great efforts made by America for the prosecution of the war.

Whether the views of Mr. Hughes in favour of an Australian Monroe doctrine are supported by public opinion in the Commonwealth is difficult to know thinks the *Tokyo Asahi*, but it believes that since the German possessions in the South Seas were occupied by Anglo-Japanese co-operative action, and since the Japanese Navy assumed patrol duty over the entire Pacific, anti-Japanese sentiment, which was strikingly evident among the Australians prior to the war, has subsided.

But no matter what view of the Pacific question is generally held by Australians, proceeds the Tokyo paper, they must understand that so long as it is Japan who is actually fulfilling the duty of guarding the North and South Pacific on behalf of the Allies, it is impossible to exclude Japan from participation in any discussion of affairs dealing with the Pacific. It would, indeed, appear that in framing their policy of defence the Australians ought to take into careful consideration by whom the security of the vast expanse of water, including the North and South Pacific and the Ocean, is actually maintained. This point, the *Asahi* believes, must be fully appreciated by the British people generally, including the thinking classes of Australia, notwithstanding the earnest advocacy by the Australian Premier of his Monroe doctrine.

Seeing, however, that a coming conflict of interests between Japan and Australia is already being whispered in some quarters, our Tokyo contemporary thinks it necessary that any agreement between Japan and Britain regarding the disposal of the German possessions in the South Seas should be given as much publicity as possible. The *Asahi* suggests that the Governments both of Japan and Britain should make public their views on the question at the earliest opportunity.

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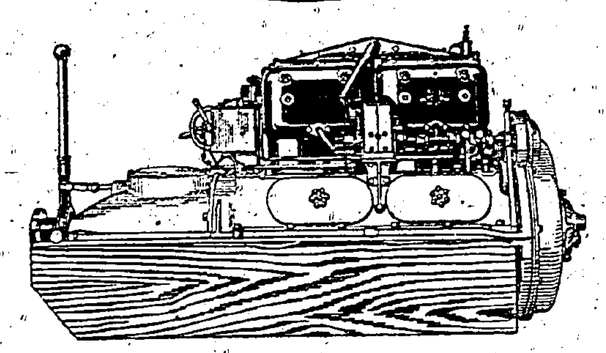

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THERAPION

GENERAL NEWS.

£100,000 for Gas Mask.

The *New York Herald* states that during the reception of the French "Blue Devils" on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange they offered a gas mask for sale. The mask was secured by Mr. J. P. Morgan for £100,000, after keen bidding, which started at £200.

J. P. Fined by Colleagues.

For feeding his horse with oats, contrary to D.O.R.A., Mr. Philip Savill, J.P., of the Stratford bench, was fined £5 at Stratford recently. His brother magistrates declined to anwer his question—"If a sick horse must not be fed on oats, will you tell us what we should feed it on?"

The Souvenir.

A detonator from a German shell brought from France by a soldier son fell from a shelf of the house of Mrs. Topley, Welbeck-Street, Mansfield, and exploded, tearing up the floor, damaging the furniture and blowing out the windows. Mrs. Topley was injured on the right foot, which had to be amputated.

No Ejectment for Wounded Men.

An application for the ejectment of two discharged wounded soldiers was withdrawn at Hitchin recently under the new Act. The owner's solicitor asked if one tenant should not be ordered to take a fresh cottage offered. It was urged for the tenants that under the new Act they were not compelled to move unless suited. The cottage offered was too small and unsuitable. The bench ordered both tenants to remain, saying they had no alternative.

Fate of Our War Horses.

Lord Lambourne (who was Mr. Mark Lockwood before he became a peer), speaking at Cannon-street Hotel recently, referred to the reputation of some Eastern nations for their barbarous treatment of the horse, and mentioned that a year or so ago he received an assurance from the Secretary of War that as long as he had anything to do with the matter, no military horses should be sold in the East. That week, however, he had received a telegram, cabled from Alexandria, as follows: "A hundred and fifty Government horses advertised for sale in Palestine, May 13. Is not this a breach of faith?" Whoever trusted a Government after such an experience, he said, must be singularly confiding.

Life After the War.

Speaking at the annual festival of the Shaftesbury Society at Kingsway Hall, Lord Leverhulme said that the great advance made by science was an opportunity for reducing working hours of employees. Machinery must be used and men saved. To-day, twenty-five men and fifty women and boys employed in the cotton mills could produce as much as the whole of the people employed in the cotton industry in Oliver Cromwell's time. This meant that if we had to produce by hand labour to day we should go back to the condition of Cromwell's time, when linen and cotton goods were found only in the houses of the rich. "Reduce the hours of labour and give everybody the opportunity of a broader and better life. The most valuable adjunct in life is leisure," he concluded.

German Woman's Arrest.

New York, April 27.—Officers of the Department of Justice have arrested as an alien enemy Mme. Marie K. Divictovica, also known by the name of de Vassiere, who is said to have come to this country via Norway on the steamship Bergensfjord on January 2, 1917. She is accused of spreading German propaganda, and is declared to have been associated with a lieutenant in the German navy who disappeared a few days ago. She is reported to have admitted receiving money from him, but to have declared that it was her own money. Her expenditure since her arrival is stated to have been £8,000. Mme Divictovica is said to have been acquainted with Mme. Mix and Mme. Stosch, who were arrested in March on charges of espionage. According to the officials, she has admitted that her father was a German army officer, but she is alleged to have declared that he became naturalised in Argentine, where she was born—Reuter.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Wife for Prince Boris.

According to German papers, the Bulgarian Crown Prince Boris will become engaged to the Archduchess Gabrielle, fourth daughter of the Archduke Frederick. Further, the Archduke Karl Stephen is to be engaged to the Princess Nadeschda, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Gerald Du Maurier an Officer.

New York, May 28.—Word was received yesterday from London that Gerald Du Maurier, the English actor-manager, has received a commission in the Irish Guards and will join his regiment on July 1. Du Maurier is a son of George Du Maurier, author of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson." He is at present acting in London at Wyndham's Theatre in the new Barrie play, "Dear Brutus."

Pillars of the British Empire.

Three Canadian provincial Premiers, Messrs. Morris, Martin and Stewart, have been visiting Edinburgh, where they were entertained by the Corporation. Mr. Morris said Canada had sent 400,000 men to the war, and there were another 100,000 in reserve. He anticipated 315,000,000 bushels of wheat would be produced in Canada this year. Mr. Martin said that one thing binding the Empire was the link of sentiment, which link was the Crown.

Germany's Unforgivable Crime.

Bishop Welldon preaching recently in St. Paul's at the Centenary Thanksgiving Service of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, said that since the Battle of Jutland it had been ocean liners filled with unarmed and innocent passengers, merchant vessels, and hospital ships on which Germany had wrecked her vengeance. The chivalry of the sea had been destroyed by German savagery, which had condescended to leave men, women, and children exposed in boats many hundreds of miles from land without food or water, and even firing upon them as they were struggling for their lives in the raging sea. These crimes, he said, it was impossible to forget, and almost impossible to forgive.

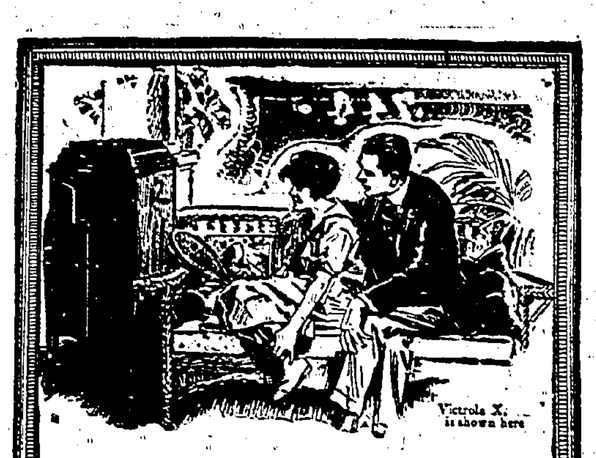
Lady Missionary's Death.

Miss Julia Neilson Crosby, who had been engaged in missionary work in Japan for nearly 50 years, died at her home in Yokohama on the night of July 4. Miss Crosby was born in New York on July 30 in the year 1833. The funeral took place at the Yokohama Union Church of which Miss Crosby was the first charter member. In recognition of her work in the cause of education among Japanese women Miss Crosby last year received from the Imperial Government the Order of the Blue Ribbon, the honour being presented by Governor Ariyoshi at the Kencho in the presence of many friends, October 8. Miss Crosby came to Japan in June 1871 with Mrs. Louis Pearson and Mrs. Pruyn, these three women being the pioneers of the Women's Union Missionary Society.

Girl Wants $20,850 a Year.

New York, May 23.—Miss Lorena Carroll, 19 years old, a pupil at the Ogontz School near Philadelphia, told Surrogate Fowler yesterday that she is unable to live on the $12,500 income allowed her from the estate of her father, Joseph D. Carroll, of Fiss, Doerr and Carroll, and asked the Surrogate to increase her allowance to $20,850. She got an increase from $7,500 a year ago. She inherited the bulk of her father's estate in trust. Miss Carroll told the court that she is $3,600 in debt for the expense of her maintenance last year. Her proposed budget for the coming year includes $5,000 for the upkeep of a touring car and limousine, $3 000 for wearing apparel, $3,000 for pleasures, $4,000 for household expenses shared with her mother, $850 for insurance, $2,000 for education, including French and music, and $1,000 for medical and dental treatment, including medicines. She lives at 590 West End Avenue. The Surrogate will announce a decision later.

NOTICES.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GENERAL NEWS.

Boys and the Bible.

The Headmaster of Rugby stated his conviction at a meeting at the Queen's Hall recently that while the influence of the Bible in the home had declined the practice by boys of reading the Bible had increased.

Rector Resigns to do War Work.

Strongly resenting the action of the Government in excluding the clergy from the scope of the new Military Service Act, the Rev. C. T. Waring, rector of Stokefleming, near Dartmouth, has resigned his living. In a letter to his parishioners he says that the Government attitude had so annoyed him that he had made up his mind to resign sooner than he originally intended, and he was now going to volunteer for war work. The living is of the gross annual value of £355, with residence and 60 acres of glebe. It has been offered to, and accepted by, the Rev. A. W. Smyth, vicar of St. Barnabas, Dartmouth. Dr. Kempthorne, Bishop of Lichfield, in his pastoral letter for May, proposes to ask some clergy and laymen to form a tribunal for the careful consideration of all military service cases.

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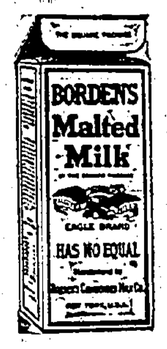

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.

GERMANY'S GRANDIOSE DREAMS.

The Pan-Germans, judged by their arrogant utterances regarding their aspirations and intentions both at the present time and after the war, are by far the worst informed section of the German public. With the fall of Baron von Kuehlmann, whose views were much too moderate for the "Fatherland Party" the members of the Party and the Pan Germans generally appear to have been indulging in a very orgie of flamboyant bombast as to what they intend to do towards establishing in Africa a compact "Mittel-Africa" similar to the other dream with which they still appear to delude themselves, namely, a "Mittel Europa." Long ago the Germans, eager to convince a credulous world as to the reality of their precious "Mittel Europa" scheme, had maps published showing in detail its appearance according to the powerful imagination of the Pan-Germans. The maps no doubt created a certain amount of interest and not a little amusement but failed lamentably to convince any but their own bombastic body as to the possibility, to say nothing of the probability, of the Germans ever being able to found such an Empire in Europe. Their African scheme is even more picturesque and of course equally absurd. From the telegram referring to the matter it would be seen that the Pan-Germans prefaced their interesting little narrative regarding their African dream with one of their characteristically naive remarks to the effect that "only weaklings can believe in the possibility of an understanding with England." They further state that "a victorious Germany will have no paper agreements: she will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal the cession as an indemnity of such portions of their present possessions as Germany may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire." This is very interesting as is the fact or (to be more accurate) the fancy that East Africa, Togoland, South-West Africa are to be the "corner pillars of this new Colonial Empire of Germany."

It will thus be noted that the Pan-Germans are still under the delusion which no-one but themselves—not even the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen—entertain for a moment that the German Armies will yet be able to compel the Allies to admit defeat and that they will be able, as they state, to plunder them to the satisfaction of even the most jingoistic of the Pan-Germans. What the Germans intend to do with their new Colonial Empire in Africa is further explained by the leading Pan-German newspaper, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and from the statement it would appear that the Teutons have the matter worked out in their usual methodical manner. Germany intends, it will be learned with interest, to develop the new Empire into a great military power, with carefully protected wireless stations, roads and railways, shore batteries and depots for raw material, food and munitions and doubtless a host of other things that are not mentioned. But in mentioning the matter, the Germans seem wholly oblivious of the fact that when they had large tracts of African territory and had the opportunity of founding something as near an Empire as they are ever likely to found, they failed lamentably and for the same reason as they failed to make a success of any of their other colonies in other parts of the world, namely, owing to their inability to treat the natives properly and to eliminate from their commercial affairs the military element with all its irksome officialdom and worse faults. Colonial possessions that do not pay their way, that are not, after a reasonable period, self-supporting, are merely a drain on the mother country and such were practically all Germany's colonial possessions. We had an admirable example of this sort of Colonial muddling when the Germans had Tsingtau, which from the beginning received a large annual subsidy from Germany. It was, of course, in the hands of a Military Governor and consequently its commercial potentialities were made subservient to its supposed military value.

The fact is, as can easily be proved, the Germans have shown themselves quite incapable of successfully founding colonies in any part of the world; and as they are not likely to change their methods they are unlikely to be successful in the future—should they have the opportunity, which is even more unlikely—where they have failed so signally in the past. Before the eyes of the German public, we read, is dangled this fanciful idea of a "Mittel-Europa" and a "Mittel-Africa" so that, according to the Pan-Germans, "Germany may make for herself a great place among the nations." No one will deny that the Germans had already made for themselves a great place among the nations, a position which they might have retained had they not allowed themselves to become obsessed by such grandiose schemes such a those mentioned, schemes absolutely unrealisable for reasons obvious to all save the Pan-Germans, who seem determined to delude themselves until their great awakening comes!

Conscription in Singapore.

The facts contained in a recent telegram to the *South China Morning Post* regarding the Conscription scheme in Singapore have aroused a deal of interest here. It would seem that the authorities in the Southern port have gone a little more thoroughly into the question of allowances to wives, children and other dependents of the men conscripted than has been the case in Hongkong, for a scheme has been resolved upon whereby the Governor makes regulations to deal with such cases. Moreover, it has been decided that these allowances are to apply to the cases of men who have already left on active service. This is only a just and reasonable step, for it would surely be a hardship for men who have volunteered and gone to fight to have denied them privileges granted to men conscripted. We hope, therefore, that the scheme which the Hongkong authorities have under consideration will deal in a liberal manner with this particular question.

Different Methods.

It would appear that in this matter of Conscription there is no uniformity of idea between the various Crown Colonies. Each appears to take up the question in its own way. In our own case, it has been decided that the men called up shall be sent to India, but in Singapore this point does not seem to have been definitely decided. In introducing the Conscription Bill, the Attorney General in Singapore said the men were required for service "in Europe or elsewhere," and that there is still an intention of sending men Home appears from the statement now made that the Government is prepared to assist financially in the sending of women and families Home with the men. That is a far better scheme than Hongkong's, and incidentally it overcomes the difficult question of making sufficient allowances for wives in Colonies where the high cost of living necessarily demands a high rate of allowance. Another point, which concerns the men themselves, is that the General in Singapore has definitely stated that most of the men will be recommended for commissions. Here in Hongkong there has been a deal of talk as to the probability of men getting commissioned rank, but so far no pronouncement has been officially made. Cannot the authorities take a leaf out of Singapore's book and set present doubts on these and other points at rest?

Enemy Subjects in China.

It seems that although substantial agreement has been reached as a result of the Anglo-German Prisoners of War Conference at the Hague there is a delay in the ratification of the understanding because the Germans desire "a satisfactory settlement" of the position of the Germans in China. It will be recalled that during the sitting of the Conference a boast was made by the enemy that the German delegates had succeeded in getting cancelled the arrangements for the deportation of enemy subjects from China, but that this was subsequently denied. At any rate, it is now evident that this has been one of the subjects discussed and that even yet it is not definitely settled. Why the Allies should listen to the German threats on this matter we cannot say. The plain facts are that China has declared war on Germany, that enemy subjects have been known to be up to the Hunnish methods of intrigue, and that China, as much as any other belligerent country, has a perfect right either to intern or deport all Germans on Chinese territory. Indeed, knowing what we do of German aspirations in the Far East and of their determination to stop at nothing to attain their ends, one or other of these steps is an urgent necessity. This is not moment for dealing soft-heartedly with Huns; and we sincerely hope that even yet we shall witness a wholesale bundling of enemy subjects out of China, where their presence can only lead to harmful results.

DAY BY DAY.

AN OPTIMIST IS A MAN WHO DOES NOT CARE WHAT HAPPENS SO LONG AS IT DOESN'T HAPPEN TO HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 50th birthday of the King of Greece.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3¼d.

Infected Port.

Singapore has declared Hongkong an infected port.

Exempted from Registration.

The Hongkong Automobile Association is exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Conscription Appeal Assessor.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Herbert Philpott Hay to act as Assessor upon appeals to the Governor in Council under the provisions of the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918; in succession to the Honourable Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak.

A Batch of Gamblers.

At the Police Court this morning, 19 men were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with gambling. Inspector Sim said that gambling had been going on for some days in a house at Wanchai. All the defendants admitted the offence and his Worship inflicted fines of $3, or six days' hard labour, each.

Child Cruelty Case.

A Chinese woman was charged on remand, before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with ill-treating a servant girl. Mr. Crew appeared for the defence. The evidence was given at a previous hearing. His Worship bound the defendant over in a bond of $100 for six months.

Land Sales.

At the P. W. D. offices on August 6, there is to be sold by auction Kowloon Inland Lot 1359, which has an area of 2 820 square feet, the upset price being $11,280. On the same day, Inland Lot 2281, Babington Path, with an area of about 7,573 square feet, is to be sold, the upset price in this instance being $3,786.

Police Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Philip Peveril John Wodehouse to act as Captain Superintendent of Police and Mr. Thomas Henry King to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Charles Mellvaine Messer or until further notice.

Acting Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor appointed Mrs. Alice Deborah Hickling to act as Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. J. L. McPherson to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, during the absence on leave of Mrs. Daisy Annabela Murdoch Gale or until further notice, with effect from the 17th July, 1918.

To Exporters.

It is notified that under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replies to telegraphic applications for permission to export restricted goods must be paid for. The Superintendent of Imports and Exports is therefore authorised to require applicants for such permission to pay to him the sum of $7.50 in addition to the cost of the homeward telegram. This will have effect from 1st August, 1918.

A Battle Royal.

Eight Chinese sandwiched themselves in front of the dock before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, charged with fighting. It appears that one of the men was cutting fuel when he accidentally collided with another man. Words were exchanged and these quickly gave way to blows. One man who was getting the worst of the encounter sent out the "S. O. S." to a handful of clansmen working in the vicinity, and his antagonist was soon overpowered. The matter might have ended there but for the fact that the clansmen of the vanquished one appeared in the scene, and, taking a hand, a battle royal followed, the implements of warfare used being bars of iron, stones, bamboo poles and other useful weapons. The first three defendants were fined $2 each and bound over and the fourth was also bound over. The rest were discharged.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Yesterday Afternoon's Cases.

At yesterday's sitting of the General Military Service Tribunal, the cases were considered of the following employees of the Taikoo Sugar Refining Company:—Messrs. E. J. Beck, W. C. Jackson, J. McCubbin, J. McIntyre, J. Muirhead, A. Nicol, H. C. Reaker, W. P. Seath, J. Sloan and C Young. Mr. W. Murray Scott appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had read the papers and understood that the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, as indeed they knew, was an entirely British concern. And they saw that Mr. Murray Scott told them that the refinery had a larger capacity and output than any other sugar refinery in Asia. The Company asked for the absolute exemption of all ten men before the Tribunal, and it was understood from the papers that the work was carried on—of course throughout the 24 hours—in three shifts, and that enough men were required of course to work all these three shifts. That was to say the sugar boilers, who they understood were experts trained as sugar boilers before they came here, and the supervisers or house foremen. The staff in August 1914 was 45 Europeans, including two men who were then in England on leave, leaving 43 actually in Hongkong. They had a Chinese staff of 1,130 and contract labour varied between 900 and 1,600, so that the total number of Chinese to deal with was from 2 000 to 2,700 in August 1914. To-day the European staff was 41, of whom one was on leave, and the number of Chinese had been largely increased. Three men had left the Colony for military service.

After the Chairman had dealt with the cases individually, Mr. Murray Scott urged that all the men were experts and they would be quite unable to replace them in the Colony.

The Chairman:—You put it to us that notwithstanding this large European staff you cannot spare any individual man of those before us?—We cannot spare a man without leaving a department unsupervised.

You cannot spare a sugar boiler or a supervisor?—No.

The Chairman remarked that a member of the Tribunal suggested that Mr. Nicol had been on leave.

Mr. Murray Scott.—He was away on sick leave.

How was his work done in his absence?—He is undoing some of the work that was done in his absence at the expense of the Company. (Laughter.)

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in the case of five men.

The Tribunal decided that Messrs. Young, Beck and Nicol would not be exempted and the others would be exempted.

Mr. A. G. Graham.

In the case of Mr. A. G. Graham, aged 30, married, the Chairman said he was formerly a storekeeper in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., but just recently he left the Company.

No exemption was granted and Mr. Graham was advised to see Mr. Fletcher regarding allowances.

W. S. Bailey and Co.

The case of Mr. T. Ramsay, of Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Co., was next considered, Mr. D. J. Lewis appearing for the company.

Reading from the papers, the Chairman said that the firm, carried on business as shipbuilders and engineers. They also understood that at present the Company had on hand some considerable contracts both mercantile and for the Admiralty. The general mercantile work had also much increased during the war. The Company put it to the Tribunal that its work was in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony, and on that point the Tribunal did not wish anything further to be said. They also put it forward as a claim for the exemption of Mr. Ramsay. The pre-war staff was the same as to-day.

Mr. Lewis said Mr. Ramsay was quite prepared to go but it was a question as to whether he would be better employed here or in the trenches as a private soldier.

The question as to the effect on the Admiralty contracts if Mr. Ramsay left was raised.

Major Morgan made no claim and the Tribunal decided that Mr. Ramsay should be exempted.

Mr. Bailey then made a statement during which he remarked that sometime ago both Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Goodwin wanted to go but he told them he could not spare them.

Messrs. Lever Bros.

The last case taken was that of Mr. L. D. McNicoll, of Messrs. Lever Bros.

The Chairman said the Company put it to the Tribunal that the sale in China of soap manufactured in England by Messrs. Lever Bros. and associated firms was of Imperial importance because by the manufacture of soap was produced the by-product, glycerine, which was used for explosives.

The Chairman (to Mr. McNicoll):—Are we right in supposing that the export of soap from England during the war is very largely decreased?

Mr. McNicoll said he could not answer that, as he had not got the figures from the other end. The figures at this end had increased.

You work with Harry Wicking & Co.?—The offices are entirely apart, but in a kind of way we are with them. We work from the same address; that is all.

They are agents in Hongkong?—Yes.

And they could carry on during the war as agents for South China?—That depends on the reply to the question raised as to the probable value of the glycerine produced.

You volunteered before the Military Service Commission last year?—Yes I did.

And we understand that while it is your duty to say you cannot be spared you would be very glad to go?—Personally I should like to go but I am in rather a strange position.

The Tribunal decided to call up Mr. McNicoll.

A Statement Corrected.

The Chairman:—Just before the Tribunal rises, the Tribunal has received a letter from Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co. very frankly correcting an erroneous statement made to the Tribunal during the enquiry into their case, the erroneous statement being that the work of re-furnishing the Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia had been completely done by themselves, whereas they find that this re-furnishing was in fact done partly by themselves and partly by Messrs. Lane Crawford and Company. This confirms the remark made at the time by a member of the Tribunal that work of this kind was also done by other firms in the Colony and it does not alter the decision of the Tribunal.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Question of Local Government.

The Preliminary Report on the discussions in the sections of the Dutch Second Chamber on the 1918 Indian Estimates has been published. Some members complained of a lack of steadiness in the Minister's policy, more particularly as regarded the mining industry and the defences. A lack of activity was also noticeable in the field of legislation and in the improvement of the relations between the various races. General regret was expressed that so little progress was being made in the reorganisation of local government. A number of members were of opinion that there should be an end of the wavering, sometimes hostile attitude towards the Sarekat Islam on the part of the officials in the Outer Possessions. The 790,000 Chinese are pressing forward their demand for a more just treatment, on an equal footing with Europeans. Some members believed the Government had too long turned a deaf ear to those just demands. Others thought the equalisation of all Chinese with Europeans would constitute a grievance to the natives. Referring to the various harbour works, regrets were expressed that the "prauw" harbour at Semarang, which had been begun ten years ago, had not progressed far enough to be taken into service. A speedier carrying out of the harbour improvements of Banjoewangi and the construction of a good harbour at Benkoelm were also urged.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

From now onwards Jack Tar may write one love letter every seven days that no Censor's eye may pry into. The Privilege Envelope, long ago past its experimental state in the Army, is quite new to the lower deck, which will now be put upon its honour to restrict the weekly missive to family and private affairs. One other concession and the two services will be "pegs." Letters may come home without a stamp from the soldier on active service; whereas the sailor on active service has to pay his penny (or three-halfpence) per epistle unless there are no postage stamps available, an elastic provision which is not stretched in his favour.

* * *

References to poets and diarists of the past do not assist us very much in our search for the strictly proper pronunciation of tea. It seems largely to have been dictated by the prevailing custom. Pope in rhyming "tea" with "obey" was reflecting an individual taste rather than a popular pronunciation, for Edward Young, a contemporary, rhymed it with "thee." Pepys wrote it tee and tea. Yet a contemporaneous Englishman in a letter dated June 27, 1615 (preserved by the East India Company), refers to the China drink as "chaw"—his rendering of the native word Teha.

* * *

Our books on naval history which give, in terms of flags, Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, will have to be brought up to date to include, in Morse dots and dashes, the immortal "St. George for England" of Zeebrugge. Our Japanese Allies will be the first to note the fine watchword, for Togo, an intense admirer of Nelson, employed a variant of the Trafalgar signal in the great sea battle with Russia. Said he in his report "I ran up this signal for all the ships in sight—'The fate of the Empire depends upon this event; every man is expected to do his utmost.'"

* * *

Times have changed since Dr. Johnson said: "The Irish mix better with the English than the Scotch do; their language is nearer to English; as a proof of which they succeed very well as players, which Scotchmen do not. Then, Sir, they have not the extreme nationality which we find in the Scotch." By their "language" the Doctor obviously means their manner of speaking English. The success he notes is repeated by the "Playboy" actors.

* * *

A word is wanted. What word have we to express the antithesis of militarism? "Civilism" and "civilianism" were suggested in a club debate on the point recently; but neither meets the case. As the war goes on, the need for the missing word grows keener and keener. In its significance the word must be as effective and definite as "militarism."

* * *

Of misspelt surnames, especially those of remote origin, there is no end, and in the category that of the new Irish Chief Secretary has a place. How either the Shortts or the Scotts came by an extra "t" is inexplicable unless we assume that it was through ignorance. Each family at any rate can boast of an old-time celebrity who disdained the use of the superfluous consonant. There was the Michael Scot praised by Roger Bacon, and in George II.'s reign the James Short who made and sold to the King of Spain for $1,200 the finest telescope then in the world.

* * *

A link with Voltaire and Rousseau has been snapped by the death of the late Sir H. M. Stanley's mother-in-law, Mrs. Gertrude Tennant. A friend of this descendant of Cromwell was Louis Philippe. He used to tell how when he was a boy, playing in the Palais Royal, a carefully dressed old man approached him, laid his hands upon the future king's head, and said: "Remember that you have had the blessing of Voltaire." Upon another occasion the boy's tutor pointed to a man in the street, saying: "You will be glad to have seen that man; that is Jean Jacques."

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 27, 1893.)

The Dollar.

July 20.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6.

Governors Peak Residence.

July 21.—A comment on the subject of a Peak residence for the Governor says:—The glaring transparency of the attempted job has been its own condemnation, with so much effect that we need not recapitulate the unanswerable arguments against it. It is satisfactory to know that no direct vote has been carried; it would not be surprising to learn of an attempt to construe the resolution into a signed cheque for $60,000 with only the date left blank, to be filled by the Colonial Treasurer on the mere request of the Director of Public Works, but the Unofficial Members must be relied on to prevent any such dodge, and to restrict the operation of the resolution to the limits set before the Council by the Colonial Secretary. A Peak house for the Governor may or may not be so desireable as to be worth its huge cost—some day; but certainly not now."

Newspaper Enterprise.

July 22.—The *Hongkong Telegraph* is published every day before 6 p.m., and has been giving the news up to half an hour before, daily for all these years, and still there are people whose heads have withstood the seige and remain solid against the keenest efforts of enterprise even now. Last night's Law report runs into five columns, and is given complete in this issue; yet probably there will be fossils who will placidly wait until the *Daily Press* comes out with a mutilated yarn, some day next week!—and these good people will sleepily murmur that "the Hongkong newspapers are not up to date."

A Woman's Wants.

July 22.—There is another old lady in sore distress. Over the *nom de plume* of "Peak Resident" she has written to the *Daily Press* claiming that as she pays for the Observatory, she ought to have some of it. Old maids as a rule never do know what they want, but this one's taking capacity is great. The wonder is that she has not asked for the earth, the sun the moon—and the man therein. Failing to have the Observatory placed up on Mount Arrat, madam thinks that the posting of the Meteorological Register at the Tram Station would, in a measure, have a soothing effect on her nerves, for instance, when a thunderstorm is signalled she could retire to the seclusion that her bath-room grants; and when a typhoon was approaching, why, the lady could come down to the city and put up at the Grand, or the Land We Live In, or some other fashionable hostelry down West. Anyhow, why doesn't this person indulge in the luxury of a local newspaper? She will find all the meteorological notices that are issued from the Observatory duly chronicaled in these columns.

"K. I. L."

July 25.—It was at Kowloon Peninsula (which, as the Attorney General says, is not an island, though just now it might be mistaken for a not very shallow part of the deep blue sea itself.) A certain young man had gone over to Knutsford Terrace to see Her; but the rain which raineth every day was just pouring as heavy and waverly a flood as *Granny's* leaders; and the tennis courts were a hopeless swamp, like the alleged brain of Ka the Mud-headed. So they stood on the verandah, and let it rain. "What does that mean?" she said, pointing to the P.W.D. boundary-stone, standing alone in the middle of a pool, "K.L.L. 286—what does it stand for?" "Why, don't you know, dear?" he replied gently. (He didn't know himself, and wanted to think a little.) "It means 'Kowloon Inland Lake, 286 feet deep.'" And her little brother, who had not been observed until then, chipped in—"No, it isn't; it means 'Kissing is Lovely, 286 Times!'"

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

(By A. G W. Mends.)

Jim and Enery were the fastest of pals and their spare time was seldom spent apart. Their platoon sergeant, being a good sort, saw to it that they were together on guards and on all other form of fatigues, until they became known to all as Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Two men more opposite in every way it would be difficult to imagine, for Jim (or Tweedledum as he became) was a spruce and soldierly lad while 'Enery (Tweedledee) was a kindly, bucolic-looking youth, possessed of a head out of all proportion to the rest of his body.

This queerly assorted couple had one thing in common an unassailable good temper, which was never known to fail under any circumstances. They survived the trials of early training and nothing much happened to break the even tenour of their existence in France before the night of "the affair at the Farm." It was one of those minor incidents of warfare which go unaccompanied by a flourish of trumpets and are seldom, if ever, heard of beyond the circle of individuals actually concerned in the operation.

Midway between the lines, if anything rather nearer the German than the English, were the remains of a farm. The building was not badly knocked about considering that its possession had been claimed with success by both sides in turn, but it was quite untenable to either for more than a very short time, since every brick in it, so to speak, had been registered by the opposing gunners.

The enterprise originated in the mind of Tweedledum, germinated in that of his slow-witted friend and in due course the following suggestion was communicated to their company officer. It was:—

A weak platoon should sieze the farm under cover of darkness, put it into a state of defence without advertising to the enemy that the place was in occupation, link up with the main system of trench line and hold it as an advance strong point for 24 hours. It was assumed that "Boche" patrols would, if not that night, at least on the night after, seek to enter the farm, in which case prisoners would be secured and much credit rebound to the officer responsible for so masterly a piece of strategy.

An expedition was finally fixed up with the company machine gun officer in command. There were twenty men (including Tweedledum and Tweedledee), and a machine gun section. Much material was also taken, including practically the entire contents of the company and platoon bomb dumps. A moonless night was selected. At the last moment, Tweedledee, following the example of Tweedledum, had blackened his face, a proceeding which called down upon their heads sarcastic comments from the leader. As, however, he did not appear to regard it as being material or otherwise to the success of the enterprise, the blackened faces remained.

Reconnaissance had proved that the farm was unoccupied and the party reached their objective without incident. The work of preparing the place for a possible attack proceeded apace, with due regard for keeping the alterations screened from the enemy's view by daylight. The most vulnerable spot was a ravine, which separated the eastern side of the building from the enemy lines, one hundred yards away. It was by this shallow bed of grass that enemy scouts would probably approach the farm, should they become aware that it was in anyway occupied; consequently the approaches were left open and covered by the machine gun. Further, strategical points were strengthened and bombers told off in case of attack, while the task of arranging for a 24 hour stay was proceeded with as speedily as possible.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee shared the last watch of the night at the entrance to the ravine. They lay behind a few bricks and rubbish on the border of the building and, being on higher ground, were well placed for the purposes of observation. There still remained about an hour till dawn, when they became aware of someone stealthily crawling towards them. The man was wary, but not wary enough, and before he knew where he was the two friends had fallen on him, secured his weapons and stopped his mouth.

The whole thing was but the work of a second, the captive was dragged in and, by the aid of some of the machine detachment in rear, removed to Headquarters for disposal of by the officer.

Whether it was a case of exhiliration over their first effort or the distraction caused by the first rays of a roseate dawn which was now breaking, Tweedledum and Tweedledee are never perfectly sure, but of one thing they are certain and that is, that on the second occasion they were caught napping and nearly proved the undoing of the whole party. For a head suddenly appeared above the debris, barely a foot away from the watchers, gave one frozen look at their blackened faces, let fly an agonised yell of fright and forthwith developed a body with two legs which carried it away down the ravine with amazing agility.

Then the fun began. Tweedledum and Tweedledee, flinging caution to the winds, gave chase. The machine section spread the alarm and the officer, seeing that their position was hopelessly given away, decided to follow the old teaching, "when in doubt, hit out." In other words he rallied his bombers, giving the M.G. section orders to support them as far as possible, made a dash for the enemy trench and a moment afterwards (to use his expression subsequently) "was having the time of my life."

The very audacity and suddenness of the attack gave it success almost incredible. They caught the Boche just as he was beginning to think about "standing to," 200 bombs were thrown before he began to pull himself together to concentrate his fire on the party, which by now was making a very rapid return journey across the debateable ground, with one officer and ten men as prisoners.

There were no casualties beyond a very minor hurt to Tweedledee, who had been over zealous in his efforts to wrench a bayonet from the hands of a Hun and all arrived back before the "barrage" got working.

MONDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The following is the agenda for Monday's sitting of the Tribunal:—

Asiatic Petroleum Co.

The following men are medically fit:—

1. L. A. Cossart.
2. W. Manning.
3. M. M. Maas.

The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—N. L. Watson, H. F. Bunje and A. Edwards.

The following man is on leave from the Colony:—R. E Atwell.

Brokers.

The following is medically fit:—H. Hancock.

The following brokers of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—P. Tester, E. B. Layton and H. B. L Dowbiggin.

Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. K. S Morrison.
2. F Bevington.

There are no unfit men of military age in this firm.

Other Cases.

A. Mountain (7th Day Adventists) is medically fit.

W. Barker, of the Grand Hotel, is medically fit. There are no unfit men of military age in the employ of this Hotel.

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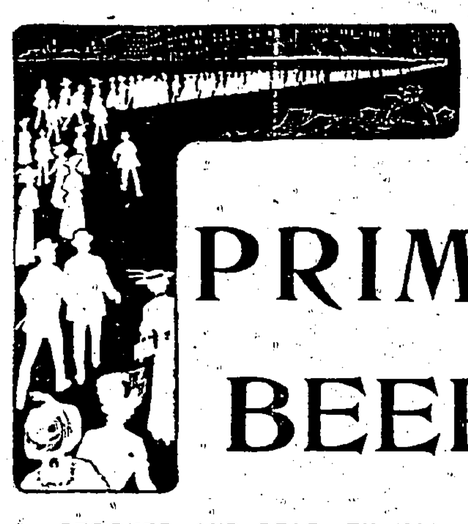

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	WED., 24th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf. (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG (via Hoihow	Taksang	Sat., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues., 23rd July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sat., 27th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YIPING" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS — NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship on the Rocks.

It is reported from Moppo that on June 30th at about 4 p.m. the Otowa Maru (1,491 tons), owned by the Maruni Kisen Kaisha, Takaoka, E. Yetchu province, ran on the rocks off Kurishima, Zenra Nando, Chosen. The vessel was badly damaged and subsequently sunk. The crew safely landed. The damage is put down at yen 900,000. The cause of the accident is attributed to the dense fog and rapid current. The steamer was not insured.

New N.Y.K. Buildings.

The palatial buildings of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which were formally opened at Kobe recently have added another handsome structure to the Bund architecture. The first stone was laid on July 7, 1915, the building, as far as external structure was concerned, being completed on May 10 last. The building occupies an area of 348 tsubo. On the ground floor are the general offices with an entrance on the west and south. The arches and pillars used are of Sarasa marble, the floors being of tile and the walls of granite. A Kasumi marble counter, runs round the outside of the clerks department. The passenger department is a scheme in white. The second storey provides a reception room, room for the manager, a telephone exchange, a vault and lavatories. On the third floor, the chief rooms are the social halls most lavishly decorated, which will be used for the reception of distinguished guests. There are also smaller reception rooms and a library. On the north-east side a large apartment has been set aside for the holding of directors' meetings and for the meetings of employees. To the rear are rooms for superintendents, engineers and draughtsmen. The building contains thirty rooms. Dr. T. Sone, of Tokio, was the architect and the builders were Messrs. Hashimoto and Co. of Osaka.

A 5,548 Ton Steamer in 27 Days.

I spent this morning with Mr. Schwab, Mr. Piez, and Mr. Hurley, the heads of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, at the most significant launching that has taken place since America entered the war. It was that of the steel collier Tuckahoe at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, New Jersey (says Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo, writing from Philadelphia on May 5 to the "Observer". This vessel, of 5,548 tons has made a world's record for speed of construction—and it was sound construction. She was launched in just 27 days 2 hours and 55 minutes from the laying of the keel. She is a ship 33zft. 6in. long, 4ift. 3in. broad, 27ft. 6in. deep. Before this achievement the best record was that of Skinner and Eddy, in Seattle, who on April 22 sent forth the 8,800-ton West Lianga after 55 days. The Tuckahoe has been completed 41 days in advance of her own schedule. She was promised for June 15.

Blue Book Rates.

The adjustment of the Blue Book rates will (says the "Journal of Commerce") help to stimulate interest in shipping at a period when people were getting rather tired of seeing their trading losses mounting up higher and higher day after day, and it is a pity that the matter was not settled earlier that it was. Several steamship companies have been actually working at a loss, and the advance has come, in several instances, just in time to prevent disaster. Presumably the large amount of Government-owned tonnage can now be placed on the market with more confidence, and the need of a British shipping bank thus becomes apparent. If ships can earn fair profits shipping people will put their capital into them and as money is likely to be dear in the future, very careful financing of shipping ventures must be the order of the day for a long time to come. If there are to be periods of fierce competition for the world's carrying business after the war, the companies with the largest reserves will stand the best chance of coming out on top. It is very satisfactory in this connection to reflect on the fact that not one of the German shipping companies will finish up with much in the shape of surplus funds, although several at the beginning of the war had quite substantial amounts held in reserve.

Peat for Coal.

To cope with the possible shortage of coal during winter and spring months enormous quantities of peat are being cut in the vast ranges of bogs in the Midlands and West of Ireland.

NOTICE.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
MITAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAHADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI and OTUBARI COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KÚRE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK,

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong—
"IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Changlee, c/o Tensheng West Tehtootao, from Shanghai.
Mock Joya, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.
Kashiwa, from Yokohama.
Leechengpo, Kwongmanloong, from Shanghai.
Mr. Sizaifong Co., Des Vœux Road, from Shanghai.
Mr. Si, c/o Zaifong & Co., from Shanghai.
Chwanghoe, from Amoy.
Kwongshingloong, from Kobe.
Kangmungwha, Taianchan, from Shanghai.
Kwongshunyuen, from Yokohama.
Castlecaok, from Yokohama.
Honjunco, from Tokio
Leesaiyai, Benan Hotel, from Shanghai.
Lausigkey, Great Eastern Hotel, from Shanghai.

T. KEING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 12, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Brewster, from Cincinnati.
Bulkley, c/o International Bank, from New York retransmitted from Shanghai.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco office, advising that the s.s. NANKING left San Francisco on July 2nd, 1918 and is due at Hongkong on or about 27th, July 1918.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1918.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	29ft. 8in. Below overflow	6ft. 4in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	18ft. 3in. Below overflow	11ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	43ft. 6in. Below overflow	8ft. 5in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	39ft. 5in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	30ft. 5in. Below overflow	5ft. 1in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	9ft. 3in. Below overflow	2ft. 8in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	180.64	338.50
Tytam Byewash	3.72	8.62
Tytam Intermediate	18.98	151.55
Tytam Tuk	143.65	635.15
Wong-nai-chung	3.43	23.94
Pokfulam	50.6	66.89
Total	414.98	1,212.25

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1917	1918
Consumption	155.42	163.94 M. gallons
Estimated population	268,529	272,100
Consumption per head per day	20.3	20.0 gallons

Service to houses in the Rider Main Districts disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply given by public street fountains only up to the 10th June 1917 and the 6th of June 1918. Constant supply in all districts from the 11th June 1917 and the 7th June 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	10ft. 4in. Below overflow	7ft. 11in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	254.56	218.73

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1917	1918
Consumption	38.45	37.26 M. gallons
Estimated population	102,100	102,600
Consumption per head per day	12.3	12.0 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	◆	Gale expected to increase.
7.	✚	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

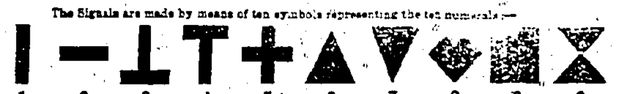
to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals: (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

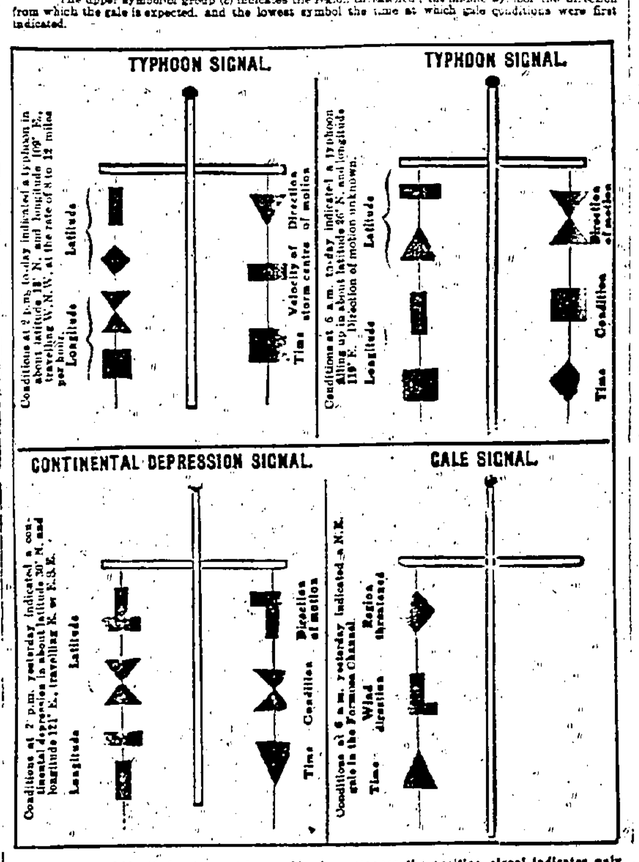
The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be determined from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given; thus, 9 indicates longitude 109 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table I.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given. (Table II.)

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 12 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.
UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E. or E.S.E.	S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.N.W.	Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.
MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
m.p.h. 4-8	m.p.h. 8-13	m.p.h. 13-20	m.p.h. 21-30	above 30 m.p.h.	Nearly Stationary	Velocity Unknown	Forming	Filling up	Continental Depression.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.
LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

6.	7.	8.	9.
6 a.m. Yesterday.	2 p.m. Yesterday.	6 a.m. To-day.	2 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
South of Kiushiu	East Coast of Japan	North of Hokkaido	Sea of Japan	Gulf of Pechili and Yalu Gulf.	Chusan Id. to Francisco	Formosa Channel to Shantung Promontory	Formosa Channel to Borneo	Gulf of Tonquin	Annam Coast

Warnings according to the above code are sent by the Cable Companies' Offices at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Fusan, Amoy, Swatow, Ossaka, Woochow, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Haiphong, Manila, Labuan, and Port Adams, Borneo, (for the permission of Mr. Rentier) Singapore, by means of Rentier's well known "Million Orphans" (for the permission of Mr. Rentier)

E. F. CLAXTON, Director,
Royal Observatory, Kowloon.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	23 July
Shanghai	Taisang	J. M. Co.	23 July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26 July
Manila and Batavia	Karimata	J.C.J. L.	26, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	O. L. Co.	26, July
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Singkiang	B. & S.	28, July
Saigon	Tjiban s	J.C.J. L.	29, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Aug.
Nagasaki and Dalny	Yseldyk	J.C.J. L.	3, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	11, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham D
Anderson Dr & Mrs E G
Abbey Douglas
Bleeker J J
Bating J H
Branch Capt & Mrs S
Burns N
Birrell J D
Birbeck R J
Baxter H A
Brownell W G
Bellilios Mrs E R
Brown C H
Barkus Mrs W F
Barkus Miss F
Barkus Master R L
Cumming Dr & Mrs H L
Chilvers P
Cameron R V
Courtney J D
Davis Mrs F E
Davenport Mr & Mrs J M
Renault Madam E
Fleming Major D V
Goesler Mrs S
Gray Mr & Mrs I
Gellion F J
Hicks A
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hooper A Shelton
Hicks A R
Howley E J
Joseph E M
Johns Mrs T J B
Krebs H
Karanjia Mr & Mrs N B
Lay A H
Little A C
Longfield S
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Lucas W H
Lorian R L
Mackean Dr G W
Maslin H E
MacLeod D
Morrison E R
Macfarlane W
McGrew D D L
Neeson Mr & Mrs W P
Nicolson J S
Olitsky Lt P K
Perry S S
Partridge E C
Ritchie D
Reay Miss F
Ray E H
Rattee C G
Ricon Mr & Mrs C
Scriven H E
Spiers A W P
Stubbs A T
Sheeham Miss H
Seybt C E
Slade Mrs M
Sherwood Mrs G
Sweetland Miss C I
Steensby V
Sprott Capt J L
Sawyer P C
Sia Mrs T B
Spoorenberg W A B
Templeton C P
Thompson F G
Taylor J M
Vermeulen P W
Vint Thos
Valmont G
Wondenberg G
Weymouth Mr & Mrs B
Wylie Mr & Mrs B
Wood G G
Wright Capt W
Watson G W
Western Capt H
Youngs W C

PEAK HOTEL.

Adams Mr & Mrs F R J
Anderson Miss
Bird C B
Barclay T
Black Major
Blair Mr & Mrs D E
Breakspear Mr & Mrs O T
Brazil
Blumenthal Mrs
Cadbury Mr & Mrs
Carter A J
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Cabell Mr & Mrs
Churchchill Miss
Coburn Miss
Coburn Mr & Mrs
Coleman G L
Cormack Mrs
Collins Miss
Donaldson Rev & Mrs
Donkin
Cornell
Douglas Mrs
Davis Lt & Mrs
Evans S
Fuller Denman
Fumagalli Mrs
Gallow ay A D
Gellion Mrs
Gibbs Mr & Mrs
Gubbay
Gibson Cambell Dr
Hagg eaves Mr & Mrs
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hancock H
Hinds W B
Hodgson Mr & Mrs
Hogg Mr & Mrs
Howison Mrs
Johnson F B
Kadoorie Sir Ellis
Karanjia Mr & Mrs Kyle
Leavell Dr & Mrs
Lammert Mr & Mrs Geo.
Leyte Mrs
Litt Mrs
Mauck Miss
Maxwell Miss
Macdonald Mr & Mrs
Mattingly R F
McInty e Mr & Mrs
Moore Mrs
Nightingale Mr & Mrs F G
Nisbet Mr & Mrs H A
Ostrovenhow Mrs
Ostenfeal Miss
Pedden Miss
Pelham Lt Col & Mrs Thursby
Perkins T L
Pritchard Mrs
Manager Mr & Mrs F E
Roberts Mr W E
Rops Mr & Mrs
Souza Mr & Mrs B de
Sherwin Lt
Shotwell
Sigvelano Mrs
Skinner Miss
Smoloff Mr & Mrs
Smith Mr & Mrs A Findlay
Smith Mr & Mrs V Findlay
Smith Mrs H
Sveen Mrs
Stephenson Mr & Mrs
Tisdall Mr & Mrs
Turner Mr & Mrs G F
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Ventris Miss
Ward Lt Col John C M G M P
Wetton G E
Wood D

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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Cheng Mr & Mrs T S
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Culhane Mrs T B
Cumming Mrs
Fritz C
Gregory Mr & Mrs
Haywood G R
Hoy A W T
Hammes C J
Hatfield J
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
James B
Joseph J
Kilbee Mrs L
Kincaid C D
Legge Mrs B
Lambden A
Lambden Miss E
McAinsh Mr & Mrs
McGee Mrs
Morley W
Morton A
Moore B J de
Paxmore Mrs W O
Richardson Mr & Mrs G E
Sleigh E M
Starkey Mr & Mrs
Stubbings
Todt A L
Underwood Mr & Mrs
White Mr & Mrs J W

CARLTON HOTEL

Allison Mr & Mrs J W
Argyle Mr & Mrs J B
Brown G
Brewer N I
Bruce Mrs E E
Crocker V T
Cameron Mrs F E
Dobinson Mrs E
Gahan Mrs
Graae K B
Jacobs Mr & Mrs C H
Kilbee D B
Koretzky Lt Com M P & Mrs
Lewis C H
Murrell C
Meadows Miss J
Neale Mr & Mrs
Parkes Mr & Mrs G H
Parkes Master E S
Petroff Commander & Mrs S N
Paul S
Semmens Mr & Mrs L E
Smith John
Stephens Mr & Mrs M
Thom Wm
Thomson Capt J A
Tsukidate Capt Z
Young Walter C

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Biggar Mr & Mrs D M
Bromley Lt & Mrs F G
Cappleman D E
Dessau V
Drollete Mr & Mrs G W
Evans H W
Watkins Miss D
Forbes A
Greenburg Mr & Mrs C R
Hassett G H
Hodge L E S
James C P
Lincoln Mrs & Miss J M
Lowen Mr & Mrs W McNicoll L D
Partington Dr & Mrs T B
Rolfe Capt P H
Robertson Mr & Mrs John
Routh Mr & Mrs W M
Sachse Mrs G A
Scott Holman
Shaw J A
Simmons F B
Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Sutton F

GRAND HOTEL.

Austin D
Bradley C
Brooks J P
Cromwell H M
Cruz Dr & Mrs J M
Cummins T J
Delaney J
Donnelly L
Faithfull Bros
Hennessy H J
Herney H D
Johansen F
MacDonald F
Oliver C L
Purdy W T
Purrold G E
Reilly F T
Wall C M

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.
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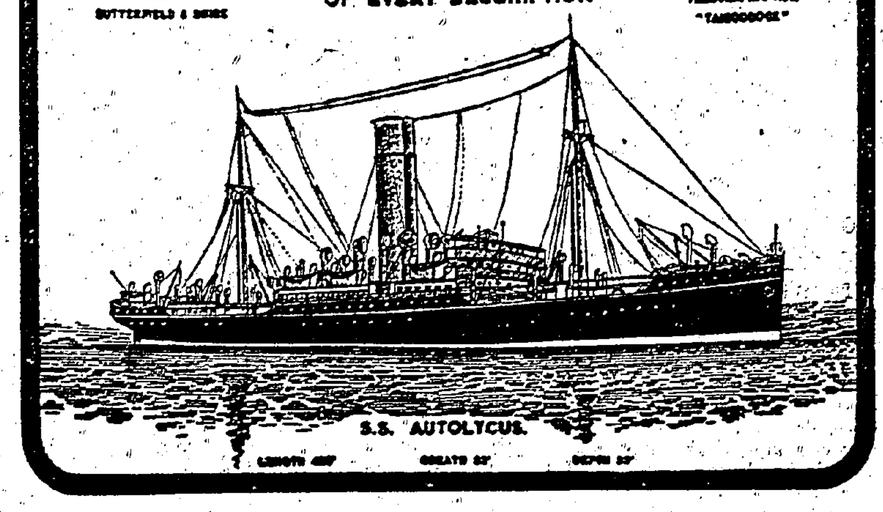

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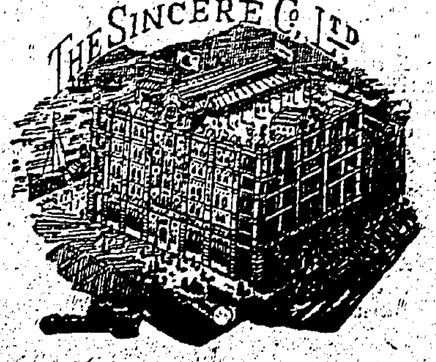

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE COMPLETELY BROKEN.

Brilliant French Success.

London, July 20.

A Havas Message from Paris, dated July 17, says that more information now to hand shows the importance of the divisions engaged by the Germans in the present battle regarding their quality and number. It helps to form the conclusion that the attack was intended as a main effort. About twenty divisions have been in action between Rheims and Chateau Thierry and the same number between Rheims and Massiges. Numerous corps, being all first-quality troops representing the elite of the German army, have been identified. These fine divisions have been sorely tried in the attack and so reduced in numbers that they will not for some time appear again on the battlefield. It is fully confirmed that the enemy losses have been terrible. Even before the attack was launched their ranks were thinned by the French counter preparation fire which caught them massed in the trenches for the attack. The surprise to the German troops has been, according to prisoners, very great. Following their usual custom officers had been putting heart into them with talk of easy victory and that they would find in front of them only a thin, demoralised line of troops. The offensive, with the same object, had been dubbed "frieden sturm" (peace offensive). They were so sure of success that they counted on reaching Condeenbrie at mid-day on the first day, spending the night at Mont Mirail. Actually the enemy's situation on the south bank of the Marne was very precarious, the difficulties of supply being enormous. Maybe they will be able to continue their local attacks at various points but their great offensive is already completely broken.

A further message written on July 18 says that an Associated Press despatch in the *New York Herald* relates how General Gouraud, the mutilated hero of the Dardenelles, barred the Crown Prince's road in Champagne, east of Rheims, and brought the Germans to a standstill in one day with comparatively insignificant losses among our own men as a consequence of his admirable defensive preparations. Over twenty enemy divisions have been identified in the first line in this sector of the front alone. By the end of the first day's fighting half of these divisions had been so badly handled that they have lost part of their value as fighting units for a time. The precautions which the French had taken before the offensive began were such that the Germans were unable to capture a single prisoner in Champagne for several days preceding the attack. They were thus deprived of the possibility of obtaining information regarding the French plans. When the Germans artillery preparation started on the night of July 14 the French replied with equally powerful fire and everything for many miles trembled until dawn, when the German infantry came over. The advancing waves were of great density, giving hundreds of French seventy-fives a point-blank target.

At the same time small centres of resistance, comprising of French advance posts, opened fire with machine-guns, which did a terrific execution, these isolated detachments holding up the enemy masses for several hours and giving ample time to their comrades holding the line of resistance to organise and bring into play all their means of defence.

The perfect execution of General Gouraud's defence plans prevented the enemy making a breach at any point of this sector, although during the twenty-four hours the Crown Prince threw incessantly renewed waves of his best troops forward in his determination to get through to Chalons.

Successful French Counter-Offensive.

London, July 18.

News received this evening concerning the French counter-offensive shows that the attack began at 4.30 in the morning on a front of twenty-seven miles. Tanks participated but there was no artillery preparation. On the extreme left the French captured the heights overlooking Frontenoy, and progressed to Mont de Paris, which is within a mile of Soissons, and reached the ravine of the river Crise close to Soissons on a front of five miles to Brenancy. This is the maximum advance, being nearly eight miles at the deepest point. It is reported that four-thousand Germans have been taken prisoner and thirty guns captured, besides other material. The Americans participated and further south the Americans captured Vierzy, and advanced three miles beyond.

Further south again, on the heights overlooking the Vally of Ourcq, the enemy reacted in a somewhat hasty counter-attack. No information has yet been received as to what has occurred there Still further south, the French are on the western outskirts of Chony and Neuville St. Font, and from there to Belleu, the average depth of the advance being about three miles. East of Rheims, the French have recaptured Prunay.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 19, as follows:—

The British Consul General in Canton communicated to the Military Governor yesterday, that he had received instructions from the British Minister at Peking to the effect that the Germans in Shanghai are now contemplating sending some of their number to the interior with a view to carrying on German propoganda. He requested that necessary precautions should be taken in order to prevent the Germans here from taking similar steps.

It is reported that the Central Government, with a view to the exchanging of opinion between the North and South has sent Mr. Ting Nai Young, the ex Sal Commissioner to Canton, to discuss matters with the Local Authority. Mr. Ting now stays at Shanghai, but his attache has arrived at Canton to interview some important persons.

A newly-arrived member of Parliament at Canton has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Parliament stating that he under stood about 60 members have left Shanghai for Canton since the 18th inst, and that a quorum can be formed. A meeting is to be held about August 1st. He suggested that a day should be appointed for the formal meeting in order to maintain the confidence of the people.

Photos.

From Ah Fong we have received a number of photos of the funeral of the late Crown Sergt. Glendenning.

For Wounded Soldiers.

An additional gift from Manila of one case of tobacco cuttings presented by the La Insular Cigar Factory through the Acting British Vice Consul, Manila, has been received by the War Charities Committee, Hongkong, for forwarding to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospital.

Appeal Tribunal.

His Excellency the Governer-in-Council is to sit at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th July, to hear appeals by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire from the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal.

A VITAL PROBLEM.

The Re-Settlement of South-Eastern Europe.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

Not nearly enough notice has been taken in Great Britain of the Rome Conference. Most people, indeed, would probably ask at once, What is the Rome Conference? Such are the ramifications, such the gigantic sweep, of this war that a programme can be launched and decisions taken vitally affecting some 20,000,000 people, and yet we in these islands, though the bulwark of the Allied cause, may know little or nothing about it.

The Rome Conference—was a gathering of the representatives of all the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary to agree upon a declaration of common policy and to harmonise that policy with Italian aspirations. Those were its purposes. Those also were its results. And, incidentally, it had a further result—it helped to drive Count Czernin from office. The congress was thus not only a really brilliant success in itself, but it furnished the foundation on which will be built hereafter the fabric of an emancipated Southern Europe.

For what is it that has been accomplished? All the races whom the German-speaking Austrians hold down in the northern and the Hungarian Magyars in the southern half of the Dual Monarchy have sunk their differences, have met in friendly consultation, have stigmatised the Austro Hungarian Monarchy as "an instrument of Germanic domination" and the common enemy of them all, and have pledged one another their mutual help in securing complete independence. And Italy who, like the Czechs and the Southern Slavs, has suffered and is still suffering under Austrian tyranny, has blessed this union of the insurgent subject races of the realm of the Hapsburgs, has officially pronounced their liberation to be a "vital interest" of her own, and looks forward, as she well may, to a future of helpful co-operation with them when at last they are united and free.

These on the face of it are auspicious developments. But they are even more than that. They mark a definite upward stage in that process of emancipating the martyred races and nationalities of Europe which all the Allies, but Great Britain in particular, have bound themselves to carry to completion. The union of severed peoples, the restoration of disrupted States, the simplification of European especially Southern politics by satisfying the claims of blood and speech and historic consciousness, the abolition of whatever prevents a distinctive and homogeneous group or race or nationality from deciding its own destiny and expanding to the full limits of its individual power and genius—it is to these principles above all others that we have nailed our colours and these principles are endorsed, are enshrined, are advanced by the Rome Conference.

But in applying these principles we have thought, naturally enough, chiefly of countries like Belgium and the Scandinavian kingdoms, and Greece and the Balkan States, and only secondarily of that intricate mosaic of races which forms the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Even now it is insufficiently recognised that Italy is fighting not only for the redemption of her own nationals, but *for the fulfilment* throughout South-Eastern Europe of precisely those ideals of freedom and justice for which we are struggling in France and Flanders. Even now great numbers of people in Great Britain, absorbed in the contest with Germany, are only half conscious that to our Italian Ally and to Serbia and Montenegro and Greece, and to all the Slavs of Southern Europe, it is not Germany, but Austria-Hungary that is the enemy; it is not from Germany but from Austria-Hungary that they have suffered, and the sign and proof of victory for them will be the measure of their success in throwing off the thraldom of Vienna and Budapest.

Before the war few of us even knew what a Yugo-Slav was, while many of us had visited Austria, had liked the life and the people we found there, and had kept alive an almost romantic attachment for the virile and fascinating Hungarian nation. That Austria has been an inveterate disturber of the peace in South Eastern Europe, a scheming, grasping and reactionary Power, and that the Hungarians have tried with remorseless consistency to stamp out every vestige of nationality among the races under their sway—all this was hidden from us.

And the effect of our ignorance, reinforced by the fact that hardly anywhere have our Armies clashed directly with those of Austria-Hungary, has been to confuse the popular mind on the subject of the Dual Monarchy. We realise perfectly that Germany must be beaten and Belgium freed. We do not realise with equal clearness that Austria-Hungary must be beaten and the Southern Slavs freed! We instinctively, though without the smallest justification, put the Hapsburgs on a lower scale of criminality than the Hohenzollerns. We think more kindly of Vienna than of Berlin. We have half-forgotten that it was Austria-Hungary, aggressive and intolerant as ever, that furnished the occasion of this war. We have looked upon her almost as a reluctant tool instead of the willing accomplice of German ambitions; and our statesmen have toyed with the idea of detaching her from her present partnership—on terms that would inevitably enable her to continue her career of spoilation and oppression—with a light-heartedness and a short-sightedness that have amazed and disheartened our gallant Italian Allies.

To all these feeblenesses the Rome Conference is the right corrective. It should make us understand that the liberation of the subject races of Austria-Hungary is one of the supreme issues of the war, that however much we may regard her policies and her power as of secondary moment, to Italy, who for three years has kept 1,000,000 Austro-Hungarians engaged on her frontiers, they are crucially important, and that the Allies will have failed in their aims and will have omitted an indispensable step towards the lasting peace of South-Eastern Europe so long as a single race that desires its freedom is forced to bend once more beneath the Hapsburg yoke.

THE FATE OF HOLLAND.

A Review of 1914 History.

On August 4th, 1914, the German Foreign Secretary cabled as follows to the German Ambassador in London:—

"Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledge our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland."

The statement that in German eyes, the annexation of Belgium implies annexation of some parts of Holland was made nearly four years ago. It still stands. So far as is known the German Government has not disowned it. How, then, does Holland stand in relation to Germany to-day?

There can be no doubt whatever that if Germany gains the victory which she expects in the field certain "territorial acquisitions" will be made at the expense of Belgium. The famous Reichstag resolution is now generally discredited; but, in any case, even if peace negotiations were conducted by the letter of it, they would be interpreted in the Brest-Litovsk spirit, whose manifestations easily cover all the ground required by the most enthusiastic Pan-German. For there is no pretence nowadays of regarding the solemn pledge quoted above. Circumstances, the German apologists would tell us, alter cases, and a German victory after four years of suffering means a Belgian annexation.

But if the pledge is to be broken the plain statement of the German Foreign Office view remains:—

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time teritorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland." If it was obvious to the German mind then, is it not just as obvious now? And is not the danger very much nearer?

But the danger was very near in 1914; how near many people do not realise. These are the facts: The German Government invaded Belgium deliberately. "Necessity knows no law" was all the apology the Chancellor could make. But an excuse was preferable to an apology, and Gen. von Emmich provided one for Belgian consumption. Here is his proclamation to the Belgian people:—

"To my very great regret the troops of Germany find themselves obliged to cross the frontier of Belgium. They act under the compulsion of an inevitable necessity, Belgian neutrality having been violated by French officers who, under a disguise, have crossed Belgian territory in motor-cars in order to enter Germany."

That was the excuse. It was the only one of the many inventions of the Wolff Bureau which von Emmich could remember at the moment.

In those first days of August the German Government invented "breaches of neutrality" by the dozen. They have all been disproved by the Governments concerned and Germany has then dropped them. But in this particular lie Holland has a distinct interest, as will be seen.

Here is the orginal story, as sent out by Wolff on August 2nd:—

"Coblenz, 2nd August.—The Prefect of Dusseldorf announces that this morning eighty French officers, clothed in Prussian uniforms, attempted in twelve motor cars to cross the Prussian frontier near Walbeck, west of Geldern. The attempt failed."

The story proclaims its owne absurdity. That the French Secret Service would open its campaign with a travelling circus of twelve large cars packed with eight disguised Prussians apiece (counting the chauffeurs) is a tale for comic opera, not for history books. But, though it is absurd, is has a very real significance, and the significane is in the place chosen for the crossing of the frontier. For to have reached "Walbeck west of Geldern" the eighty French officers would have had to cross Holland.

In other words, when this lie was invented it was invented with a view to a possible invasion of Holland. "To my very great regret," von Emmich was getting ready to say, "the troops of Germany find themselves obliged to cross the frontier of Holland. . . . Dutch neutrality having been violated by French officers, who . . . crossed Dutch territory in motor-cars."

Presumably Germany thought better of it; on second thought it would not be profitable. Neither would it be "profitable" to annex Belgian territory without territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland. In other words Holland's fate depends entirely upon the outcome of the present battle. If Germany wins, only a child could suggest that "pledges" will be allowed to weigh against "profits."

After two Centuries.

For the first time for over two centuries the remnant of King Charles's old Palace of Whitehall, now the Museum of the Royal United Services Institution, was recently put to its original purpose as a banqueting hall. The occasion was a luncheon given by the Ministry of Information to the members of the American Mission before they left for France. It seemed in accord with the fitness of things that the representatives of the great democracy of the West should be entertained in a building so intimately connected with the English struggle for liberty. Nor was it unfitting, as the chairman, Colonel Sir Campbell Stuart, remarked, that the invitation should come from one of his name.

TRANS-PACIFIC WIRELESS.

Japanese Government Scheme.

The Japanese Department of Communications has decided to establish a high-power wireless service between Japan and the United States at an expenditure of ¥780,000, to be spread over the present and next financial years. The authorities are considering the selection of sites for offices, and it is expected that full particulars of the project will be shortly announced. With regard to the project, Mr. Watanabe, Chief of Foreign Communications in the Department of Communications, says:—

"Of late there has been a great increase in the number of telegrams between Japan and the United States, and as a result messages are often delayed—so much so that some time ago telegrams beyond Guam were delayed for no less than 100 hours. The best means of meeting the situation is to lay down a new cable, but this is impossible at present for financial reasons, for it would cost no less than ¥8,000,000 to lay a cable as far as Guam. As the only practicable alternative it has now been decided to inaugurate a wireless service between Japan and the United States. The existing wireless service between Funabashi (Chiba Prefecture) and Hawaii is over a distance of 3,340 miles, while the longest wireless service before the outbreak of war was between the United States and Germany, a distance of 3,300 miles. The proposed service is from Japan to San Francisco, a distance of 4,800 miles. As a direct through service, this will be the longest in the world."

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN.

Embarrassing Kindness.

Dr. Matsunaga, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Hospital, who some days ago returned to Japan from Switzerland, where he has been studying medicine for two years, is quoted by the *Mainichi* as stating that he resided for some time in the city of Basel, which is situated quite close to the German frontier, and where many Germans have taken up permanent residence. In fact, Dr. Matsunaga says 70 per cent. of the population of the city are Germans, and the city is German to all intents and purposes.

The German residents are very friendly to the Japanese says Dr. Matsunaga, and describe them as having the same national characteristics as themselves. The kindness and consideration shown to the Japanese is, indeed, carried to such an extent as to make the recipients of the attentions feel rather uncomfortable. Some of the German newspapers and periodicals recently published articles pointing out the inadvisability of making enemies of all the great world Powers, and urging the necessity of concluding an alliance with Japan.

Dr. Matsunaga is further represented as stating that Germany has a more ample supply of food-stuffs than is generally supposed by the outside public. She is not suffering from food shortage in the proper sense of the term. The general view obtaining among the Germans is that the war will come to an end within eight months.

"Stuck-Up" Clergymen.

One reason why the Church has failed to get into touch with the working classes is that the clergy's manners are mistaken for haughtiness and "struck-upness," said the Rev. J. C. Banham, vicar of St. James's, Holloway, at the Queen's Hall, recently.

Useful War Hobby.

Sir Francis Fox, J.P., of Wimbledon, who has collected large quantities of old maps and drawings, has, by separating the cloth material from the paper, been able to send 10,000 pieces of holland, linen, calico, muslin, and nainsook to hospitals for bandages, slings, &c.

HONGKONG MILITARY SERVICE FORCE.

A Further List of Enrolled Men.

The *Gazette* notifies that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this List, (July 19) be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

Gordon Maurice Cooke.
Kennedy Bremner Reid.
Alfred Morley.
John Colin Finch.
Reginald Dixon Wilks.
Charles Crawford Stark.
Joshua Brook.
William Thomas Elson.
John Wattis.

Permitted to Proceed Home.

The *Gazette* also notifies that the following have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces:—

L. H. Lovely.
J. A. Ridgway.
J. H. Ramsay.
R. T. Barton.
F. A. Britton.
P. Lanigan.
O. Aitken.
M. Kenneally.
R. McFall.
P. J. Murphy.
M. Murphy.
A. Marks.
J. Stout.
W. E. Wilson.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—8th Sunday after Trinity, 21st July, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnby. Psalm: Smart, Pye and Smart. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Jubilate: Jones (12th morning). Hymns: 209, 550. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 105, verses 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, & G.P. in unison. Hymn 209, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 550, verses 1 & 5, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Crotch and Medley. Magnificat: Woodward (28th morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Purcell (28th evening). Hymns: 271, 264, 27. N.B.—Psalm 105, verses 1, 12, 17, 28, 39, 45 & 46, in unison. Hymn 271, verses 1 & 4 in unison. Hymn 264, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 27, verses 1 & 4 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—8th Sunday after Trinity, 21st July, 1918. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnby. Psalms: As set. N.B.—Verse 1 and 2, 41 and 42 in unison. Te Deum: Oakley in F. 15th evening. Jubilate: Goodson. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymn: 385. Hymn: 49 (First 2 and last 2 verses) Hymn: 336. Hymn: 383. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 73. Crotch and Medley. N.B.—Verses 45 and 46 in unison. Magnificat: Jones, 4th evening. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymn: 315. Hymn: 24. Hymn: 193. Hymn: 396 (Tune 45). Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, July 21st, Morning 11. Hymns: 379, 565, 284, 300. Evening 6. Hymns: 384, 70, 246, 405. Subject: Unconfessed Adherents. Baptismal Service. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, June 16, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, July 18.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on July 15, says: The Diplomatic Advisory Council should have met to-day to approve of the Government decisions in connection with the American proposals for joint American and Japanese intervention, but the meeting was postponed owing to opposition by two members who considered the situation in Siberia not critical enough to necessitate Japanese action.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on the 15th, says: The Czecho-Slovaks are advancing from Irkutsk along the railway south of Lake Baikal. Col. Semenoff is again engaging the Bolsheviks.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Zurich, July 17.

The "Cracow-Czas" reports a new peasant movement in the Governments of Kieff and Podolia. The peasants are well armed, including artillery. They have occupied several towns, stopped agricultural work and compelled the landowners to make a hurried flight. The bulk of the harvest in Podolia has been destroyed despite the close guard of German soldiers.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON MOSCOW.

London, July 18.

A wireless Russian official message states that Germany has requested Russia's consent to the despatch of a German battalion to guard the Embassy at Moscow. They disclaimed any intention to occupy Moscow. The Government replied that it was prepared to furnish a trustworthy and sufficient Russian guard and could in no case permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow. It hoped Germany would not insist.

MORE BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS.

London, July 16.

An Air Ministry official says: Aeroplanes on Tuesday night bombed works at Hatcendingen and Burbach with good results, causing appreciable damage. They also bombed an aerodrome with good results. All returned. Our aeroplanes on Wednesday successfully attacked railway sidings at Thionville. All returned.

HONOURS FOR AMERICAN GENERALS.

London, July 17.

The Press Bureau announces that General Pershing has been appointed to the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath; General March, Chief of the American General Staff, and General Tasker Bliss, representative at Versailles, have received Grand Crosses of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MORE AMERICAN TROOPS.

London, July 17.

Sir L. Chiozza Money announced that 330,000 American troops had been transported in British ships to Europe during April, May and June out of a total of nearly 640,000 and arrangements are being made whereby larger numbers will be carried in future. (Cheers).

SERBIANS FACED WITH STARVATION.

London, July 17.

Reuter learns from an official Serbian source that Austria-Hungary has confiscated the whole of this year's Serbian harvest as well as the rations allowed the previous year. The Serbians therefore are faced with starvation besides which they are experiencing a further reign of cruelty and terror.

NEW BANKING COMBINE.

London, July 18.

The "Times" says the Government has sanctioned the amalgamation whereby Lloyd's Bank takes over the Capital and Counties Bank and acquires control of the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank. The proposal to include the National Bank of India in this combine was not sanctioned.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

Amsterdam, July 18.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Germany's ratification of the Hague prisoners agreement depends on a satisfactory settlement of the position of the Germans in China.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

Copenhagen, July 17.

Travellers from Petrograd state that five hundred cases of cholera occur in Petrograd daily and thousands at Saratov. The epidemic is extending to Finland.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD CRISIS.

Amsterdam, July 17.

Dr. von Seidler suddenly convoked the Cabinet and party leaders on Saturday night to consider the menacing food situation and the news from the south-western front.

ALLIED ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

Amsterdam, July 17.

America, France, Italy and Britain are establishing an Inter-Allied Economic Commission at The Hague to deal with the work connected with Netherlands imports and exports hitherto carried on by the various Legations.

AUSTRIAN GENERAL SHELVED.

Amsterdam, July 17.

A message from Vienna says: The Emperor has sent a letter to Field Marshal Conrad Hoetzendorf granting his request to be relieved of his command and appointing him a Colonel of his bodyguard, a hereditary honour.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

Amsterdam, July 18.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" states that the difference between Bulgaria and Turkey over the future of Dobrudja mentioned on 22nd June continues undiminished.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 17.

An Italian official message says: The British penetrated the lines south-eastward of Asiago inflicting heavy losses and prisoners twenty-four. The enemy heavily stormed our advanced line southward of Coltasson, but was driven back.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP DISASTER.

Tokio, July 17.

The warship Kawachi sank in four minutes. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The captain and four hundred of the crew were saved. The whole complement of the vessel was eleven hundred.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

London, July 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Bellairs, Mr. Balfour stated that the Dutch convoy would not be immune from search on its return journey.

GENERAL ELECTION FORESHADOWED.

London, July 18.

The "Times" states that a General Election is probable in November. The Nationalist members will return to the House of Commons on Tuesday.

GERMANS KILLED BY OWN AIRMEN.

Paris, July 17.

The Germans air raided a prisoners camp at Troyes when 94 Germans were killed and 74 wounded.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, July 17.

There are increases in imports amounting to £15,538,107 and in exports of £1,374,568 as compared with June last year.

LORD HALDANE'S HISTORIC DISPATCH.

British Effort to Preserve Peace.

"I did the utmost in my power to preserve the peace of the world," said Lord Haldane at Swindon on recently, "and I am proud of it now."

The Lichnowsky memorandam and the comments made upon it are a complete justification for Lord Grey's policy and of Lord Haldane's effort in 1912 on behalf of the Government to bring about conditions which would preserve European peace. Extracts have been made from time to time from from the dispatch which Lord Haldane wrote after his visit to Berlin in 1912. This dispatch took the form of a diary, in which Lord Haldane gave an account of his interviews with the Kaiser, Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor, Admiral Tirpitz, and others. It was dated February 8, 1912, and began as follows:—

"At the interview with the Chancellor which took place at two o'clock, and lasted for more than an hour and a half, I began by giving him the message of good wishes for the conversations and for the future of Anglo-German relations with which the King had entrusted me at the audience I had before leaving. He was pleased with this message, and intimated that he would write through the German Ambassador to thank the King. I then said that perhaps it would be convenient if I defined the capacity in which I was in Berlin, and there to talk to him; and I defined it as above intimated. I proceeded to ask whether he wished to make any observations or desired that I should begin. He wished me to begin, and I went on at once to speak to him as arranged in a conversation I had had with Sir Edward Grey before leaving London.

"I told him that I felt there had been a great deal of drifting away between Germany and England, and that it was important to ask what was the cause. To ascertain this, events of recent history had to be taken into account. Germany had built up, and was building up, magnificent armaments, and with the aid of the Triple Alliance she had become the centre of a tremendous group. The natural consequence was that other Powers had tended to approximate. I was not questioning for a moment Germany's policy, but this was the natural and inevitable consequence in the interests of security. We used to have much the same situation with France when she was very powerful on the sea that we had with Germany now. While the fact to which I referred created a difficulty, the difficulty was not insuperable; for two groups of Powers might be on very friendly relations if there was only an increasing sense of mutual understanding and confidence. The present seemed to me to be a favourable moment for a new departure. The Morocco question was now out of the way, and we had no agreements with France or Russia except those that were in writing and published to the world.

* * * *

"The Chancellor interrupted me, and asked me whether this was really so. I replied that I could give him the assurance that it was so without reserve, and that in the situation which now existed I saw no reason why it should not be possible for us to enter into a new and cordial friendship, carrying the two old ones into it, perhaps, to the profit to Russia and France as well as Germany herself. He replied that he had no reason to differ from this view.

"In connection with my remarks as to the events of last summer, he interposed that we had military preparations. I replied that no preparations had been made which were other than those required to bring the capacity of the British Army in point of mobilisation to something approaching the standard which Germany had long ago reached, and which was with her a matter of routine. For this purpose we had studied our deficiencies and modes of operation. . . . We could not be caught unprepared."

The Chancellor seemed much pleased with Lord Haldane's explanation, and said: "There had been much talk of our fleet and our army, and the steps we had taken, but that he understood the position I had indicated."

"I said, in reply, that it was a pleasure to me to hear this, and that I hoped I should carry him with me still further in my belief that if Germany had really, which I did not at all suppose, intended to crush France and destroy her capacity to defend herself, we in England would have had such a direct interest in the result that we could not have sat by and seen this done.

"He said he did not dissent from this view nor did he wish to hamper our freedom in such a case. But he wished to propose a formula; the balance of power was a phrase he did not like, though he admitted that the historical considerations I had referred to made it natural that some grouping should take place, and that England should lean towards the weaker side. He had, however, proposed, in his communication to us, a formula of neutrality which might go a long way to help.

* * * *

"I said I cordially agreed with the good intention of his formula, the working of which was that neither was to enter into any combinations against the other. If this meant combinations for attack or aggression, I was entirely of his mind. But I must put on spectacles—looking at his words, and, first of all, I would put on German spectacles. How would Germany find herself if, when bound by such a formula, we were so wicked as to attack her ally Austria or to try to grab Denmark, which was of deep strategical interest to her? Again, suppose Germany joined in an attack on Japan or Portugal or Belgium—he then interposed 'or Holland'—but I said I really hadn't all our treaties sufficiently in my head to be as sure about Holland as I was about the others. Or if, I added, Germany were to pounce upon France and proceed to dismember her, what would happen? He answered that these cases were not at all likely, but he admitted that they were fatal to his formula. I asked him whether he would be satisfied with "mutual undertakings against aggressive or unprovoked attacks and against all combinations, military and naval agreements and plans directed to the purpose of aggression and unprovoked attack. He said it was very difficult to define what was meant by aggression or unprovoked attack. I replied that you could not define the number of grains which it took to make a heap, but one knew a heap when one saw one. . . .

"We then passed on to the question of the German fleet, as to which he asked me whether I would like to make any observations. I said I must. He and I had been talking with the most absolute candour and friendliness to each other, and I felt he would regard me as wanting in character were I not very frank with him about the new Navy Law. What was the use of entering into a solemn agreement for concord and against attack if Germany at the same moment was going to increase her battle fleet as a precaution against us, and we had consequently to increase our battle fleet as a precaution against her? This was vital from our point of view, because we were an i-land Power dependent for our food supplies on the power of protecting our commerce, and for this we needed the two-Power standard and a substantial preponderance in battle fleets. He said that it was absolutely essential to Germany to have a third squadron in full readiness for war. At present, owing to her system of recruiting, for three months in the year she had virtually, owing to the necessity for training recruits, no fleet ready at all. I said I did not contest this; she was entitled to have it if she thought it necessary, but the result would be that we should not be able to rely on the two battle squadrons and reserve squadrons which had sufficed hitherto, but that we should be compelled to have five or even six squadrons ready in home waters, perhaps bringing ships from the Mediterranean to strengthen them.

* * * *

"He asked me was that necessary if we had a friendly agreement? I said it would be a less convincing proof of friendliness if Germany prepared her third squadron, and we should have no option. Still, I said, this was not so serious as the proposal to add a third ship every second year to the German construction programme. This would put us in great difficulties so far as securing the good opinion of the public in England about the value of an agreement. We should certainly have to proceed at once to lay down two keels to each one of the new German additions and that would cost money and cause feeling. It was true that each country could bear the additional cost without difficulty. They were rich and so were we. If it was for the purpose of the Navy our people would not complain, in my opinion, of the addition of another shilling to the income tax, but it would be a great pity. He asked was that really likely to to be our programme, the laying down of two additional keels for each German one? I said I had no doubt that it would be the result, and the Government would be turned out if they failed to accomplish it; and therefore some modification seemed to be of the utmost importance, if the agreement was to be a real success.

"After a pause he said 'he would consider this and die Sache überlegen.' The conversation up to this point had been largely in German, I taking to English whenever there was a delicate topic, and the Chancellor occasionally speaking English, but nearly always German. In order to avoid misunderstanding we sometimes repeated sentences in the other language. I was impressed by his evident desire to meet us wherever he could, and I derived considerable hope from the manner and emphasis with which he said that he would reconsider the question of the ships. But I must add that he went to say that the question of the new squadron was vital, and that some new ships would be necessary in it. Could I suggest any way out, for they must keep to the plan of a new law? I observed that it was not for me to venture to make any suggestion to his Excellency, but that a spreading out in time of the new programme might make a difference. He said, 'Perhaps, eight or nine years'; I added, 'Or twelve, if he could not do better.' He again said that he would take this matter into serious consideration and consult his experts. 'My admirals,' he said, 'are very difficult.' 'That was an experience,' I observed, 'which we sometimes found in England also.'"

* * * *

On the following day, February 9, Lord Haldane had an interview with the Emperor, the Chancellor, and Admiral Tirpitz on the navy, at which Tirpitz held out for the new German naval programme, which was discussed at great length. Lord Haldane wrote:—

"I insisted that fundamental modification was essential. The tone was thoroughly friendly, but I felt that I had come to the most difficult part of my talks of getting material fit to bring back for the consideration of my colleagues. The utmost I was able to get was this: The Emperor was so disturbed at the idea that the world would not believe in the reality of the agreement unless the shipbuilding programme was modified that he asked me what I would suggest. I said that it was a too technical matter for me to discuss here, but that if he would not drop the new law—which I saw he felt he could not—he might at least drop out a ship. This idea was never abandoned, but Admiral Tirpitz combated it so hard that I said, 'Well, can we not spread the tempo?' After much talking we got to this, that, as I insisted that they must not inaugurate the agreement by building an additional ship at once, they should put off building the first ship till 1913, and then should not lay down another till three years after (1916), and not lay down the third till 1919.

"Admiral Tirpitz wanted us to give some understanding about our own shipbuilding. He thought the two-Power standard a hard one for Germany, and, indeed, Germany could not make any admission about it. I said it was not a matter of admission. Germany must be free and we must be free, and we should probably lay down two keels to their one. In this case the initiative was not with us but with them. An idea occurred to all of us on the observation that we should try to avoid defining a standard proportion in the agreement, and that, indeed, we should say nothing at all about shipbuilding in the agreement, but if the political agreement was concluded the Emperor should at once announce to the German public that this entirely new fact modified his desire for the Fleet Law as originally conceived, and that it should be delayed and spread out to the extent we had discussed. For the rest, each of us would remain masters in our own houses as far as naval matters were concerned.

"The Emperor thought the agreement would affect profoundly the tendency in shipbuilding, and he certainly should not desire to go beyond the three ships. The fact of the agreement was the key to everything. The Chancellor, he said, would propose to me this afternoon a formula which he had drafted. I said that I would see the Chancellor and discuss any further territorial questions with him, and would then return as speedily as I could and report the good disposition which I had found to my colleagues, and leave the difficulties of not being able to stop shipbuilding more completely, and, indeed, all other matters, to their to judgment. I could only assure the Emperor that I had been much struck with the friendly disposition in Berlin, and that he would find a not less friendly disposition in London."

Lord Haldane mentions that he was in communication with M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, and recounted his conversations to him. The Ambassador quite appreciated that the purpose of the mission was to create a detente as distinguished from an entente. M. Jules Cambon reported his conversation with Lord Haldane to M. Poincare:

* * * *

Lord Haldane had another conversation with the Chancellor in the hope of arriving at a formula with regard to the navy. The Chancellor said that the "forces he had to contend with were almost insuperable. Public opinion in Germany expected a new law and the third squadron, and he must have three. I said we could not contest Germany's right to do in these matters and indeed in other matters as she pleased. But why not postpone the shipbuilding for longer and adapt the law accordingly?

"The Chancellor said he would try. He asked me to consult the experts in London and make a suggestion. I had said, he remarked, that everything was good only on balance, and Germany must for a greater end give up a minor advantage. The new squadron and the new Fleet Law she must have, but it was a question for the experts, on which he did not pronounce, whether a retardation of greater magnitude than Tirpitz proposed might not be possible. I promised to let him know privately the state of feeling here about the Tirpitz proposals on my return."

* * * *

The Ministers then endeavoured to arrive at a formula, the whole purpose of which was to bring about conditions which would prevent war; to endeavour to get a definition of the duty of neutrality; and, in the event of war, to combine in order to localise the conflict.

After Lord Haldane's return to London negotiations in search of a formula were continued. Prince Lichnowsky preserved a friendly atmosphere, but the German Government never agreed to conditions which would have safeguarded the neutrality of Belgium or maintained her honourable obligations to our Allies. The nearest they got at the eleventh hour was, as Lord Grey said, "far to narrow an engagement for us."

DEMAND FOR HOUSES.

New Opening for Brokers in Japan.

There seems to be no end to the operations of "brokers" in this country, says the *Japan Chronicle*. After the share, rice, yarn, telephone, freight space, and parcels-post brokers comes a new variety. The scarcity of unoccupied houses has produced a large number of brokers, whose business it is to keep a book in which a list of unoccupied houses is entered, which is shown to intending renters in return for a fee. This is legitimate business, but the brokers resort to various unscrupulous practices, like so many brokers in other lines. Intending renters pay their fee, and on going to the addresses given, find the house occupied, for some brokers do not cavil at entering on their books occupied houses as well as unoccupied ones.

Another practice is to rent houses that may be available and sell the lease of such buildings for a fabulous price to those who are badly in need of accommodation. The police authorities of Osaka have decided to take measures to prevent these practices from July 16th next.

I has been stated in Japanese papers that if a man drags along a hand cart with furniture on it, he is approached by house-hunters asking from where he is moving the things, and on being told, the house-hunters rush off there so as to capture the house should it perchance be empty.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified four cases of plague (two fatal) and two non-fatal occurrences of spotted fever. The sufferers were all Chinese.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Imperial Association of Commerce.

This association owes its inception to the conditions created by the war. Business men in almost every sphere of activity have been brought in close contact with Government restriction and control, and it cannot be said that the results have been satisfactory. The need for drastic and revolutionary changes is admitted, but as to how far these changes are to become permanent or not is a question that ought to engage the careful attention of every man engaged in commerce. Every banker and shipowner, every merchant, broker, and distributor, indeed almost every class of business man, has felt the relentless pressure which has threatened and is to-day threatening to limit his rights and privileges as a trader. It is felt—and felt very strongly—that if the business men of Great Britain do not, by means of organisation, prepare themselves to face the issues which concern their very existence, they will be superseded by a new and costly machine which every day is becoming more powerful and more inimical to their interests. The Imperial Association of Commerce is to be the rallying centre where business men can secure some protection by means of a powerful body to whose expression of thought both Parliament and the Government must pay heed. From Glasgow, Leith, Belfast, and Dundee, from Newcastle, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, from London, Bristol, Cardiff, and Swansea, and other important centres representative men are joining this movement. Branches are to be formed in every city in the Kingdom where business men are prepared to get together and assist in this effort to secure and assure to each and every person in the kingdom a minimum measure of unnecessary restriction and control. The objects of the association are:—(a) To establish an association with branches wherever necessary which shall protect and safeguard British trade and British traders wherever their interests are assailed; (b) to act as a medium of communication between all bona fide British traders and the Government; (c) in the interest of national efficiency and economy to procure the adequate representation of all sections of the business community upon all Government Committees whose deliberations affect or deal with trade; (d) to enlighten and educate the public upon the importance of trade development; (e) to direct public attention to the dangers of any form of restriction or control of trade which threatens to crush and eventually destroy that splendid initiative and individual enterprise which has in the past so largely contributed to the strength of the Empire; (f) to combat wherever necessary any phase of inefficiency or prejudice which menaces the individual in the successful prosecution of his legitimate business; (g) to enlist the active support, co-operation and membership of all British-born subjects of the Empire whose interests are or may become affected; (h) to endeavour to preserve to every British business man the right to carry on his trade or profession with as little friction or interference as is possible; (i) to ensure, as far as is possible, that in all cases where State control is necessary, the considered views of all those concerned shall be placed before the Government in such form and with such moderation and justice that a fair consideration of the rights of those whose interests are are involved may be secured with a minimum of trade dislocation; (j) to place unreservedly at the disposal of the nation the knowledge, experience and advice of its members upon all matters pertaining to trade and commerce.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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11.55 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	8.15 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
8.15 P.M. to	8.50 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
8.50 P.M. to	9.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

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12.45 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	1.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	6.05 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
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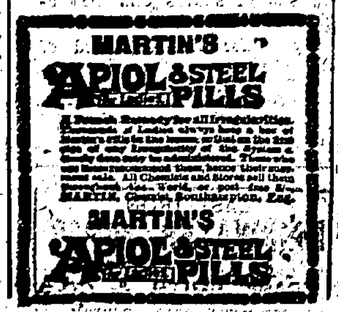

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Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer its Services at the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, namely:—

HABANA,	BUENOS AIRES,	CARACAS
GENOA,	HAVANA MONTEVIDEO,	MOSCOW
RIO DE JANEIRO	SANTIAGO DE CUBA,	
SANTOS,	SAO PAULO,	
PETROGRAD	VALPARAISO,	

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Chicago	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Seattle
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Tsitsihar
Kobe		Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fireproof safes.

SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Imperial Association of Commerce.

This association owes its inception to the conditions created by the war. Business men in almost every sphere of activity have been brought in close contact with Government restriction and control, and it cannot be said that the results have been satisfactory. The need for drastic and revolutionary changes is admitted, but as to how far these changes are to become permanent or not is a question that ought to engage the careful attention of every man engaged in commerce. Every banker and shipowner, every merchant, broker, and distributor, indeed almost every class of business man, has felt the relentless pressure which has threatened and is to-day threatening to limit his rights and privileges as a trader. It is felt—and felt very strongly—that if the business men of Great Britain do not, by means of organisation, prepare themselves to face the issues which concern their very existence, they will be superseded by a new and costly machine which every day is becoming more powerful and more inimical to their interests. The Imperial Association of Commerce is to be the rallying centre where business men can secure some protection by means of a powerful body to whose expression of thought both Parliament and the Government must pay heed. From Glasgow, Leith, Belfast, and Dundee, from Newcastle, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, from London, Bristol, Cardiff, and Swansea, and other important centres representative men are joining this movement. Branches are to be formed in every city in the Kingdom where business men are prepared to get together and assist in this effort to secure and assure to each and every person in the kingdom a minimum measure of unnecessary restriction and control. The objects of the association are:—(a) To establish an association with branches wherever necessary which shall protect and safeguard British trade and British traders wherever their interests are assailed; (b) to act as a medium of communication between all bona fide British traders and the Government; (c) in the interest of national efficiency and economy to procure the adequate representation of all sections of the business community upon all Government Committees whose deliberations affect or deal with trade; (d) to enlighten and educate the public upon the importance of trade development; (e) to direct public attention to the dangers of any form of restriction or control of trade which threatens to crush and eventually destroy that splendid initiative and individual enterprise which has in the past so largely contributed to the strength of the Empire; (f) to combat wherever necessary any phase of inefficiency or prejudice which menaces the individual in the successful prosecution of his legitimate business; (g) to enlist the active support, co-operation and membership of all British-born subjects of the Empire whose interests are or may become affected; (h) to endeavour to preserve to every British business man the right to carry on his trade or profession with as little friction or interference as is possible; (i) to ensure, as far as is possible, that in all cases where State control is necessary, the considered views of all those concerned shall be placed before the Government in such form and with such moderation and justice that a fair consideration of the rights of those whose interests are involved may be secured with a minimum of trade dislocation; (j) to place unreservedly at the disposal of the nation the knowledge, experience and advice of its members upon all matters pertaining to trade and commerce.—*Journal of Commerce.*

WITH THIS MACHINE

"HER EYES NEED NEVER LEAVE HER COPY"

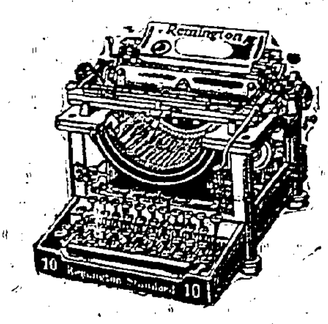
RESULT

ADDITIONAL SPEED

BUT

NO EXTRA CHARGE

FOR THE LATEST DEVICE IN THE



SELF-STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

The NEW invention permits your Typist to keep her eyes on her copy. The machine does'nt have to be looked at, or the scale watched. The time-saving is automatic. There is no other Typewriter like this. Fully protected by Remington patents.

The Self Starter, while adding to speed, adds nothing to the cost of the Typewriter. It is part of the machine. We are constantly making demonstrations, Shall we call on you? It will not obligate you in any way. 'Phone or write for a demonstration.

SOLE AGENTS **MUSTARD & CO.** 4, Des Vœux Road, Central. Tel. No. 1186.

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.
T/T	3/31/2
Demand	3/35/8
30 d/s.	3/33/4
60 d/s.	3/37/8
4 m/s.	3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141
T/T Japan	147 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	78 1/2
T/T Java	150 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.48 1/2
Demand, Paris	4.49
	BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C	3/43/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/43/8
6 m/s. L/C	3/51/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/51/8
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	79 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.63 1/2
6 m/s. Francs	4.68 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York.	78 5/8
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157 1/2
Demand, Singapore.	141
On Haiphong	1 1/4% prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4% prem.
On Bangkok	46 3/4
Sovereign	6 00 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts sub. par.
" 10 " "
" 5 " "
Canton " 4 1/4% dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " ... " 22,500,000.
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE.—Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON.—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK.—Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address; CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	12.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	30 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	6.15 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.15 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.30 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M.			
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	"	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	2.00 P.M.	"	30 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to	8.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
8.30 P.M. to	9.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

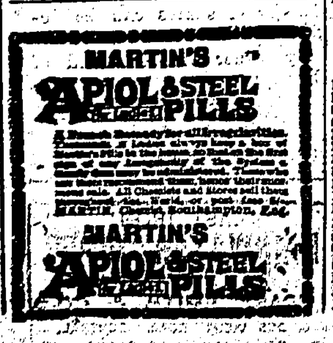
"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO'S.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Stock received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
DEBENTURES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, AGREEMENTS, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.



BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
=$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman.
G. T. M. Sibbins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., W. L. Pretsman, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed 1-:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum
or 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,125,000
Paid Up "	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotah Bazar
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius.)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at specified per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS	U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	U.S. $1,713,491
	U.S. $8,213,491

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE LOS
CEBU.	PEKING.	CABALLEROS.
COLON	PUERTO	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PLATA.	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO	TOEBARAVA
KOBE	DE MACORIS	TIENTSIN
		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS GENOA, HAVANA MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW RIO DE JANEIRO SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAN PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... "	42,000,000
Reserve Fund..... "	23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Mazagdd	Seattle
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Tsitsihar
Kobe		Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR EVERYDAY SMOKING.

"The Cigarette with the Pedigree"

A FAMOUS MEDIUM.

A Remarkable Woman's Death.

The death is announced from Naples of the famous medium Eusapia Palladino, at the age of 64.

Eusapia Palladino had been called "the despair of science." She was unquestionably first among spiritualistic mediums, and although there were those, including Mr. Maskelyne, who bluntly declared her a fraud, she was able to convince psychologists like Lombroso and Morselli and scientists like Schiaparelli, Flammarion, and Mr. and Mrs. Curie that she endowed with was inexplicable powers. Sir Oliver Lodge was similarly deeply impressed with her performances. She herself, it should be noted, claimed to be "merely an instrument," and not to be able to produce at will the phenomena which made her world-famous, but this statement was in contradiction of the feats of levitation, etc., which she performed on request, and it is beyond challenge that she resorted to trickery.

Her name first came before the scientific world in 1888, but she is stated to have discovered her mysterious gifts 20 years previously, when she was only 14. She visited England in 1895, and gave a number of seances at Cambridge, under the direction of Mr. Myers (secretary of the Society for Psychical Research), Professor and Mrs. Sidgwick, Dr. Richard Hodgson, and others. Mr. Myers, at any rate, remained unconvinced. Professor Lombroso, who began his investigations in 1891, asserted positively that she caused the spirit of his dead mother to appear and embrace him. Lombroso was definitely converted through her to a belief in spiritualism.

Gift from King's Wine Cellar.

Over 300 dozens of choice and rare specimens of wine from the Royal cellars has been given by the King to the collection which is being made by the wine and spirit trade for the Red Cross.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th. July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th, July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong. 10th July, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th. June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL., 2090. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 320 & 158.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(DUDDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES IF DESIRED.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Busra, Busra City, Fao, Kut, Naseriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—21st July, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Rangoon and India via Calcutta—21st July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd July.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—22nd July, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—22nd July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji—22nd July, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta—22nd July, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits and Europe via Suez—22nd July, Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—22nd July, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd July.

Shanghai and North China—23rd July, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—24th July, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 25th July.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—25th July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th July.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—26th July, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—26th July, 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 19d. 12h. 38m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly over Indo-China; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has probably moved into the Yellow Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 43.66 inches against an average of 65.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
July 19, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'rtion.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a						
Nemuro	6a						
Hakodate	..						
Tokio	..						
Kochi	..						
Nagasaki	..						
K'agima	..						
Oshima	..						
Naha	..						
Ishi'jima	..						
Bonin Is.	..						
W'haiwei	6a	29.52	69	91	se	1	o
Hankow	..						
Ichang	..						
Kiukiang	..						
Changsha	..						
Shanghai	..	29.52	73	96	w	1	b
Gutslaff	..	29.51	77	95	wnw	1	b
Sharp P.	..	29.65	84	79		0	b
Amoy	..	29.55	82	87	w	1	o
Swatow	..	29.54	81	91	wsw	1	b
Taihoku	5a	29.55	77	98	ssw	2	b
Taichu	..	29.60	75		se	2	r
Tainan	..	29.61	81		sw	4	o
Koshun	..	29.60	81		wsw	4	r
P'dores	..	29.62	81		sw	4	b
Canton	6a	29.59	80	91	ssw	1	b
H'kong	..	29.60	82	87	sw	3	c
Gap Rock	..	29.60			wsw	5	c
Macao	..	29.58	81	90	sw	4	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	..						
Hothow	..						
Phuilan	7a	29.59	81	84	sse	2	o
Tourane	..	29.63	85		sw	2	b
C. St. J.	..	29.75	75		wsw	4	b
Aparri	6						
Dagupan	..	29.72	79	99	se	4	o
Manila	..						
Legaspi	..						
Tacloban	..	29.79	75	94		0	o
Iloilo	..						
Surigao	..						
Guam	4.20						
Lapuan	6						

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 19, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.61	29.58
Temperature	89	82	89
Humidity	68	87	68
Wind Direction	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.
" Force	3	3	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 18th 84
lowest " " " " 19th 78

H.K. Observatory, July 19, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th July to 21st July.

		High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	15	m 0 14	4.6	m 7 36	2.5
Tues.	16	m 1 2	4.8	1 32	2.4
Wed.	17	m 1 56	4.8	m 8 0	2.6
Thur.	18	m 2 38	4.9	2 29	2.3
Fri.	19	m 3 20	5.1	m 11 3	2.3
Sat.	20	m 4 3	5.3	3 22	2.1
Sun.	21	m 4 44	5.4	4 0	2.0
		m 5 25	5.4	4 39	2.0
		m 6 7	5.3	5 22	2.1
		m 6 49	5.2	6 11	2.3
		7 34	5.0	7 5	2.6

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 18th, 19th & 20th

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

EPISODE 11 — "THE GEMS OF JEOPARDY."
EPISODE 12 — "BURIED ALIVE."

'FROM LONDON TO LARAMIE"
Two-part LONESOME LUKE Comedy.

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 452.

VICTORIA THEATRE

July 21st and 22nd.

JUDEX?

Episode 8 "The Undergrounds of The Chateau Rouge."
Episode 9 "A Miraculous Recovery"

HELLO, TEACHER!

American Gazette No. 65

ETC., ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood and Teak Furniture

Comprising:—

Blackwood curio cabinets, folding tables, flower stands, wall brackets, chairs, teapoys, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, morocco and tapestry covered couches, brass mounted iron bedsteads, double wardrobes, porcelain vases, bronze incense burners, ornaments, white lace curtains, etc., etc.

Also

A Quantity of Silver and Electro-plated ware.

And

1 "Miami" Motorcycle 2½ H. P. (new).
1 Victrola.
1 Upright Grand Piano by Rosenkrans.
Several Typewriters (Oliver, Remington, etc.)

On view from Tuesday the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in TAI YUEN STREET, WANCHAI, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong

TO BE SOLD BY THE MORTGAGEE

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY

the 26th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M.

by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

At his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROPERTY.

The piece or parcel of ground situate in Victoria Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 (or Remaining Portion) of Section B. of Inland Lot 508 with the messuages or tenements thereon known as Nos. 36, 38 and 40 TAI YUEN STREET.

The property is held under a Lease from the Crown for the term of 999 years.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 3,578 square feet or thereabouts and the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is $54.51 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MESSRS. DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
6, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

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We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

"WHITE ROSE."
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2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
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